A

PRACTICAL English Grammar,

FOR THE

USE of SCHOOLS,

AND

Private GENTLEMEN and LADIES;

WITH

EXERCISES OF FALSE ORTHOGRAPHY,

AND

SYNTAX AT LARGE.

By the late Rev. Mr. Isaac HODGSON,
Master of the GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in SOUTHAMPTON.

THE FIFTH EDITION, WITH IMPROVEMENTS.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

TO THE

MAYOR,

BAILIFFS,

AND

BURGESSES

OF THE

CORPORATION of SOUTHAMPTON.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS Practical Engliſh Grammar, for the Uſe of Schools, and private Gentlemen and Ladies, with Exerciſes of falſe Orthography, and Syntax at large, in Gratitude for Favours received, is moſt humbly inſcribed to you, by,

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient Servant,

Iſaac Hodgſon.

BRITISH MUSEUM

To the PUBLIC.

THE Errors in the former Edition of this Grammar are more carefully corrected in the preſent, and every Improvement added which the Size of the Volume, and the Nature of the Plan would admit of.

The new Notes are ſuch as appeared peculiarly neceſſary. The Table of Words alike, or nearly alike, in ſound, but different in Senſe and Spelling, is abſolutely requiſite to enable the Learner to underſtand and rectify the Examples which follow it: This Table, though not the firſt of the Kind, the Editor believes he may venture to ſay, is infinitely more copious and more accurate than any that has hitherto been made public.

The Editor is perſuaded that very great Advantages may be reaped from this Practical Engliſh Grammar, and that it will prove ſufficient for a common Education; but, at the ſame Time, he thinks it right to obſerve, that other Performances will be needful to thoſe who may wiſh to attain to a critical Knowledge of the Engliſh Language; and as he has, with a View to benefit the preſent Publication, peruſed every other he could meet with on the Subject, he is happy to have it in his Power to recommend the Student to thoſe Authors, from whoſe

Labours he has himſelf received conſiderable Help, viz. Greenwood's Royal Engliſh Grammar; Loughton's Engliſh Grammar; Fiſher's Practical New Grammar; Aſh's Grammatical Inſtitutes; Buchanan's Britiſh Grammar; Buchanan's Engliſh Syntax; the Introduction to Johnſon's Dictionary; Prieſtly's Rudiments of Engliſh Grammar; Joannis Walliſii Grammatica Linguæ Anglicanæ; Lowth's Short Introduction to Engliſh Grammar; Hermes, by James Maſon, Eſq. and Maſon's Eſſays on the Powers of Number and Elocution.

5 DE60

PREFACE.

PREFACE.

THE Engliſh Language has, within theſe few Years, been greatly improved by the Labours of many learned Gentlemen, who have not thought it below their Attention to inveſtigate its Principles, to throw it into grammatical Order, and to point out its Beauties.

To all theſe Gentlemen we are greatly indebted, ſince we may now with Pleaſure obſerve, that Youths of eleven or twelve Years of Age, who have been taught Engliſh as a Language, can write it with more Propriety than others much older, who have been plodding many Years, to come at the Knowledge of other Languages, without a proper Attention to their own.

I am not ſo inſenſible of the Advantages of the dead Languages, as to diſcourage the teaching of them at a proper Time; but this I am willing to maintain, that the Study of our own ought to precede that of all others, becauſe, as the Principles of Grammar are nearly the ſame in all Languages, thoſe Principles will be ſooner underſtood in a *living* than a *dead* Language, eſpecially by Children, to whom the bare Terms are ſufficiently puzzling.

Beſides,

Beſides, there will be no Loſs of Time with reſpect to the Languages, by this Method: For, ſince the Parts of Speech vary very little in different Languages, after Boys are acquainted with the Principles of Grammar in *one*, they are ſo far advanced in the Knowledge of *another*.

The ſame may be obſerved with reſpect to Syntax and Government, which, if critically examined, we ſhall find the Difference between the Engliſh and Latin leſs than ſome have imagined. As this has been taken Notice of by Fiſher, Buchanan, and others, I ſhall not here enlarge upon it.

I might further obſerve, when a Child is under a Neceſſity of leaving School ſooner than the uſual Time for Buſineſs requires, that to underſtand Engliſh tolerably well, will be of much more Uſe than a Smattering of Latin, French, &c.

The ſame may be ſaid with reſpect to thoſe who have not had Opportunities of learning, till they are ten or eleven Years of Age, and have but a Year or two to ſtay at School, to qualify them for Trade; for certainly that Method is to be taken which will ſooneſt qualify them to write with Propriety; and what that Method ſhould be I leave to every Man's Reaſon to determine.

The Reaſon why thoſe who have learned Latin, in general ſpell better than thoſe who have not, is principally owing to an improper Method

Method of teaching Engliſh: For, if the Engliſh Scholar has but the ſame Number of Exerciſes to write out as the Latin one has, I will dare to maintain he will ſpell as accurately. For this Reaſon, I have inſerted large Collections of Sentences from Johnſon and other Authors, where Words have nearly the ſame Sounds, but differ in Senſe and Spelling.

I have ſpelled the Examples wrong, in order to put the Learner upon finding them out, and by writing a Portion of them as an Exerciſe every Day, and ſpelling every Word by the Rules prefixed; and then by giving the Meaning of each Word, according to its different Situation, I doubt not but the Scholar will ſoon become properly acquainted with Orthography.

Again, the Reaſon why Latin Scholars in general have made leſs Blunders in Syntax than Engliſh ones, is, the former have been taught the Agreement between the Nominative Caſe and the Verb, the Subſtantive and the Adjective, the Antecedent and Relative, &c. which the latter have not. But then this is owing to a Neglect in teaching of the Engliſh Syntax, which is as reducible to Rule as the Latin. After a Scholar is properly acquainted with the Parts of Speech and can readily form his Verbs, let him only be put to Exerciſes in Engliſh Syntax as he would in Latin, and he will equally ſucceed.

For this Purpoſe, I have inſerted large Collections of Examples of falſe Syntax; and in order

order to put the Learner upon finding out the Rule by which each Miſtake is to be corrected, I have numbered the Word in every Sentence which is wrong, with the Number of the Rule by which he is to correct it.

After which, it will be an eaſy Matter to make him acquainted with Proſody, as far as it relates to Accent and Emphaſis. It may not be amiſs to teach him ſomething of Quantity; but, let us not flatter ourſelves that we ſhall be able to make Poets, as they are not *made*, but *born*.

I have made the beſt Collection of Sentences I could from our beſt Writers, to which I have added my own Obſervation.

I follow not that baſe but too common Method of depreciating other Publications, in order to ſtamp ſome Merit on my own. On the contrary, I am glad to ſee ſo many Grammars of the Engliſh Language, each of which has its Uſe, and I freely own I have not read one but what I am indebted to.

My ſole View, after making the Definitions as full and correct as I could, is to add Practice to Theory. The beſt Scheme I have met with for that Purpoſe is that of falſe Engliſh, which was firſt introduced by Fiſher, to whom our Thanks are due; and I confeſs I have been hurt to find that Publication, though in ſome Things a little incorrect, ſo cavalierly treated by a pedantic Scribbler, who has not Honeſty and good Nature enough to point out its Merits,

rits, but Roguery to ſteal them, and then to hang out his Faults to public View.

My only Motive in this Publication is the Improvement of Youth; to which, if I ſhall be thought to have contributed any Thing, I ſhall think myſelf ſufficiently rewarded.

I. Hodgſon.

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A

PRACTICAL

Engliſh Grammar, &c.

GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR is the art of ſpeaking and writing with propriety.—It conſiſts of four parts, viz.

1ſt, ORTHOGRAPHY, * which teaches to ſpell words with proper letters; as, we muſt write *caution*, not *cauſhon*.

2d ETYMOLOGY, which either reſpects the derivation of words, or treats of the different parts of ſpeech, pointing out their various changes, analogy, or likeneſs to one another.

3d, SYNTAX, which joins the words of a ſentence properly together, with reſpect to their order

* Or *orthoepy*, as it is ſometimes alſo termed by grammarians; though, in ſtrictneſs, they are different, and both included in our Engliſh term *ſpelling*; *orthoepy* relating to the true pronunciation of letters in ſpeaking, and *orthography* to a juſt uſe of them in writing.

and agreement; as, *theſe* boys *are* diligent; and not, boys *this* diligent is.

4th, PROSODY, which teaches the true pronunciation of ſyllables and words, reſpecting accent, quantity, and emphaſis.

ACCENT is the ſtreſs of the voice laid upon *one* or more ſyllables in a word; as, *a-bate*, *ir-re-provéable*.

QUANTITY diſtinguiſhes *ſhort* from *long* ſyllables; as, *dĕ-lū-sĭve*.

EMPHASIS is the ſtreſs of the voice laid upon *one* or more particular words in a ſentence; as, if *you* go, *I* will go.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

We will begin with letters, becauſe, from letters come ſyllables, from ſyllables come words, from words come ſentences.

LETTERS are divided into vowels and conſonants.

VOWELS have perfect ſounds, and of themſelves make ſyllables; they are,

a, e, i, o, u, and y *.

All the reſt of the letters are conſonants, except w †, which is ſometimes a vowel. A conſonant requires the addition of a vowel to make a perfect ſound.

When two vowels meet together in a ſyllable, and are united in ſound, they are called a diphthong, as *houſe*; when three, a triphthong, as *beau-ty*.

A word of one ſyllable is called a monoſyllable, as *hat*; of two ſyllables, a diſſyllable, as *fa-ther*; of three ſyllables, a triſ-ſyllable, as *for-tu-nate*; of many ſyllables, a poly-ſyllable, as *ir-re-prove-a-ble*.

* See Lowth. † See Lowth.

As

As the ſcholar is ſuppoſed to be acquainted with the ſounds of vowels and conſonants in general, from the uſe of his ſpelling-book; namely, that *ti* before a vowel ſounds like *ſh*, as *nation*; except *ſ* or *x* is placed immediately before it, as *ce-le-ſti-al*, *com-mix-tion*, &c. we ſhall paſs over orthography with very few remarks on the ſounds of letters.

C ſounds hard, like *k*, before the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*; the conſonants *l*, *r*, and *t*; and at the end of a word. as *cap*, *cot*, *cut*, *clean*, *crape*, *act*, *muſic*.

C ſounds ſoft, like an *ſ*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as *cent*. *city*, *cypher*; and before an apoſtrophe, as *danc'd* for *danced*.

C, in the following words, is ſounded hard like the *k* in their originals, viz. *ſceptic*, *ſceleton*, *Ciſh*, *Sceva*, *Acel-dama*, &c. and the *k* might be uſed inſtead of *c* with very great propriety.

G is ſounded ſoft like *j* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as *gender*, *ginger*, *gypſy*, &c. and before an apoſtrophe, as *trudg'd* for *trudged*. *

Diviſion

* As *g* is ſometimes hard, and ſometimes ſoft, without any diſtinguiſhing mark, the following directions ought to be attended to:

In Engliſh words taken from the German the *g* is hard; ſuch as *get*, *gift*, *give*, &c. and the northern countries, in general, ſeldom ſound *g* ſoft, as *Copenhagen*, &c.

G is hard before *e* and *i*, in Hebrew words, as *Gehazi*, *Geneſareth*, *Gilead*, *Gilboa*, *Gibeon*, &c.

When *gg* come together, they are both hard, as *begging*.

In words derived from the Latin and French *g* ſounds ſoft before *e* and *i*, as *generation*, *gentility*, *engine*, &c

G is not ſounded before *n*, as *gnat*.

In words originally Engliſh, *ch* † ſounds like *tſh*, as *chicken*, *children*; they keep the ſame ſound alſo in Engliſh words derived from the Latin, as *charity*, &c.

In French words *ch* ſounds like *ſh*, as *chevalier*, *chaiſe*, *debauchee*, &c.

In Greek and Hebrew words *h* is ſilent, and *ch* is ſounded like *k*, as *Chriſt*, *chronology*, *chemiſtry*, *Achiſh*, *Abimelech*, *Ariſtarchus*, &c.

† *Ch* here muſt be conſidered as ſingular.

Diviſion of Syllables.

Words are either Simple, Derivative, or Compound

A Simple word is not derived from any other word in the ſame language, as *man*, *raven*.

A Derivative is formed from a Simple word, by adding one or more ſyllables to the end of it; as, *manly*, from *man*; *reproveable*, from *reprove*.

The following Terminations *or* Endings *are uſed in the derivative words*, viz.

able	Commend-able	ing	Read-ing
al	Herb-al	iſh	Self-iſh
ance	Accept-ance	iſm	Hero-iſm
ary	Compliment-ary	iſt	Art-iſt
age	Bond-age	ity	Mortal-ity
ard	Stand-ard	iſe or ize	Method-ize
ate	Fortun-ate	leſs	Friend-leſs
ation	Ferment-ation	ly	Coward-ly
ed	Pray-ed	ment	Compli-ment
dom	Duke-dom	neſs	Brave-neſs
en	Gold-en	oc	Hill-oc
ence	Exiſt-ence	or	Debt-or
ent	Depend-ent	ous	Raven-ous
er	Sing-er	kin	Lamb-kin
es	Teach-es	ric	Biſhop-ric
eſs	Shepherd-eſs	ſhip	Court-ſhip
eſt	Know-eſt	ty	Safe-ty
et	Thick-et	ure	Depart-ure
ice	Juſt-ice	y	Craft-y

A Compound word is either made up of two or more words, as *inn-keeper*, *plumb-tree-ſtock*; or by prefixing a prepoſition to a word, as *un-done*, *miſ-behaviour*.

In the word *arch*, when a conſonant follows Arch, *ch* is ſounded ſoft, as *arch-biſhop*, *arch-deacon*, *arch-duke*, &c. but when a vowel follows Arch, *ch* ſounds hard, as *arch-angel*, &c. See Buchanan.

The

The following Engliſh Prepoſitions *are uſed in the Compoſition of Words:*

a	as	A-bide	over	as	Over-haſty
be		Be-ſtir	out		Out-do
for		For-ſake	un		Un-worthy
fore		Fore-bode	up		Up-ſide
miſ		Miſ-uſe	with		With-hold.

Latin Prepoſitions *uſed in Compoſition.*

ab or abs	as	Ab-ſtain
ad		Ad-jacent
ante		Ante-date
circum		Circum-locution.
com		Com-menſurate
con		Con-vocation
co		Co-operate
col		Col-loquy
contra		Contra-dict
counter		Counter-act
de		De-camp
diſ		Diſ-believe
di		Di-miniſh
e		E-vade
ex		Ex-clude
extra		Extra-ordinary.
in		In-active
inter		Inter-vene
intro		Intro-duce
ob		Ob-ſtruct
per		Per-ambulate
poſt		Poſt-ſcript
pre		Pre-cede
pro		Pro-duce
preter		Preter-natural
re		Re-lapſe
retro		Retro-gade
ſe		Se-duce

ſub	as	Sub-ſcribe
ſubter		Subter-fuge
ſuper		Super-ſcription
tranſ		Tranſ-action

Greek Prepoſitions *uſed in Compoſition.*

amphi	as	Amphi-bious
anti		Anti-Chriſt
hyper		Hyper-critic
hypo		Hypo-crite
meta		Meta-morphoſis
peri		Peri-phraſis
ſyn		Syn-od
ſym		Sym-phonious

RULE I.

In a derivative word, as *manly*, the primitive *man* muſt be ſpelled by itſelf; and ſo for any other derivative: And in a compound word, as *in-active*, the prepoſition *in* muſt be ſpelled by itſelf; and ſo for any other compound.

OBSERVATION 1.

When the primitive ends with *e*, as *fame*, and the termination begins with a vowel, the *e* in the primitive is dropped; as from *fame* comes *famous*, and not *fameous*: Except after *c* and *g* before the termination *able*, as *reduce-able*, *charge-able*, and except alſo the word *prove-able*, and a few more.

OBSERVATION 2.

Y in the primitive is changed into *i* in the derivative, as from *duty* comes *duti-ful*, except before the termination *ing*, as *envy-ing*.

OBSERVATION 3.

In monoſyllables, or other words, when the accent is on the laſt ſyllable of the primitive, which ends with

with one conſonant, preceded by one vowel, as *man*, *acquit*, the final conſonant muſt be doubled in the derivative, as *man-ned*, *acquit-ted*; but when the accent is on the firſt ſyllable, the final conſonant is not doubled, as *múr-mur*, *múr-mur-ing*.

OBSERVATION 4.

As *ci*, *ſi*, and *ti*, in derivatives have the ſame ſound, it is to be obſerved, that when the primitive ends in *de*, as *perſuade*, in *ſs*, as *remiſs*, or in *ſe*, as *confuſe*, the derivative is ſpelled with *ſi*; as *perſuaſion*, *tranſgreſſion*, *confuſion*. When the primitive ends in *ce*, or *c*, as *grace*, *muſic*, the derivative is ſpelled with *ci*, as *gracious*, *muſician*; and when the ſimple word ends with *t*, or *te*, as *ſect*, *imitate*, then *ti* is uſed in the derivative, as *ſection*, *imitation*. A few words, as *ſubmit*, *ſubmiſſion*, &c. are excepted. *

RULE II.

A ſingle conſonant between two vowels joins to the latter, as *ac-cu-rate*; except *x* and *w*, which are always joined to the former, as *ex-alt*, *jew-el*.

RULE III.

If two conſonants come between two vowels, which are not proper to begin a word, they muſt be parted, as *ſal-mon*.

RULE IV.

If two, three, or four conſonants come between two vowels, as many of them as are proper to begin a word muſt be joined to the latter vowel, as *fa-ther*, *en-ſlave*, *tranſ-greſs*.

RULE V.

When two vowels come together, not making a diphthong, they muſt be divided, as *li-on*.

* See Fiſher.

The following Exerciſes *are to be properly divided by the Learner, and proved by the foregoing Rules.*

Number 1 *refers to Rule the Firſt*; *Number* 2 *to Rule the Second, &c.*

2 3 2 2 1
The moſt worthl-eſs perſ-ons are gen-er-ally the
2 1
moſt preſ-u-ming. Dodſley.

2 1 3 4
We ſev-erel-y cenſ-ure that in ot-hers which we
1 3 1 4
ourſ-elves pract-iſe wit-hout ſcr-uple. Dodſley.

2 2 3 2 5
Ev-er-y one ſhould conſ-ult the nat-ive b-i-as of
3 1
his temp-er, bef-ore he chu-ſes the way of life in
3 3 2
which he e-xpects to meet with happ-in-eſs.
Dodſley.

4 1
We all of us comp-lain of the ſhort-neſs of time,
and yet have much more than we know what to do
4 1 4
with; our lives are ſpent eith-er in do-ing noth-ing
1 4 3
at all, or in do ing noth-ing to the purp-oſe; we
3 4 1
are alw-ays comp-lai-ning that our days are few,
1
and ac-ting as if there would be no end of them.
Seneca.

The

4 5 2 1
The comp-le-ti-on and ſum of rep-en-tance is
3 3
a change of life: That ſorr-ow which dict-ates no
2 1 4
caut-i-on, that fear which does not quic-ken our eſ-
4 2 2 3 2
cape, and that auſ-ter-i-ty which fails to re-cti-fy
3 3 5 1 2 1
our aff-ect-i-ons is vain and un-av-ai-ling.
Rambler.

4 1 3 2 1 3 3 5
Haſ-ty and inc-onſ-id-er-ate conn-ect-i-ons are
2 2 1 3 1 1 3 3 1
gen-er-all-y att-en-ded with great di-ſad-vant-a-ges;
2 2 3
and much of ev-er-y man's good or ill fort-une
2 1
dep-ends up-on the choice he makes of his friends.
Dodſley.

3 2 3 1
We ſhould alw-ays be read-y to do good off-i-ces
2 1 2 2
ev-en to the mea-neſt of our fell-ow creat-ures, as
3 1
there is no one whoſe aſſ-iſ-tance we may not upon
3 2 5 4 1 1 1
ſome occ-aſ-i-on or oth-er be grea-tly ind-eb-ted to.
Dodſley.

A Col-

A Collection of Words ſimilar, or nearly ſimilar in Sound, but different in Senſe and Spelling.

Ail, to be ill or troubled.
Ale, a malt liquor.
Air, what we breathe.
Heir, an inheritor of an eſtate.
Are, a verb, *as* we, you, or they are.
Ant, an emmet, or piſmire.
Aunt, a father's or mother's ſiſter.
An, a part of ſpeech called an article.
Ann, a Chriſtian name.
Bail, a ſurety.
Bale, a bundle of goods.
Ball, a round thing.
Bawl, to hoop, or cry out with a great noiſe.
Bare, naked.
Bear, to carry.
Bear, a wild beaſt.
Beer, a liquor made from malt.
Bier, a carriage for dead bodies.
Baize, a kind of woollen cloth.
Bays, an honorary crown or garland.
Be, to be.
Bee, an inſect.
Bean, a kind of grain.
Been, the participle preterite of *to be*.
Bel, an idol.
Bell, a veſſel of caſt metal, formed to make a noiſe.
Boar, a beaſt.
Boor, a clowniſh ruſtic fellow.
Bore, to make a hole.
Bolt, a faſtening for a door or window.
Boult, to ſift meal.
Bow, to bend; an inſtrument of war; an act of reverence.
Bough, a branch of a tree.
Boy, a male child, a lad.
Buoy, to keep afloat, and from thence a piece of cork or wood floating, tied to a weight.
Bread, food made of ground corn.
Bred, produced or brought up.
Buy, to purchaſe.
By, at hand, near; and it has ſeveral other ſignifications as a prepoſition.
Bye, out of the common way.
Brews, he breweth, the third perſ. ſing. of the word *to brew*.
Bruiſe, to cruſh, and from thence a hurt.

But,

But, a conjunction of various meanings, *as* except, nevertheleſs, however, &c. &c.
But, a boundary.
Butt, a mark to ſhoot at, alſo a veſſel to contain liquor.
Cain, a ſon of Adam, who murdered his brother Abel.
Cane, a kind of ſtrong reed, of which walking ſticks are made.
Call, to name, to cry after, &c.
Cawl, a part of a cap or wig.
Can, to be able.
Cann, a cup.
Cart, a carriage.
Chart, a map, or delineation of coaſts.
Ceil, to plaſter.
Seal, to make an impreſſion on a letter.
Cell, a cave, or hollow place.
Sell, to diſpoſe of.
Chas'd, followed, purſued.
Chaſte, virtuous.
Cinque, a French word for five.
Sink, not to ſwim.
Clarke, a ſurname.
Clerk, a man employed under another as a writer, a clerk of a pariſh, &c.
Clauſe, a ſentence, or particular ſtipulation.
Claws, the foot of a beaſt or bird.
Clothes, dreſs, garment.
Cloſe, to ſhut up, to conclude.
Could, or *cou'd* a verb, expreſſing ability.
Cud, relating to the food of cattle.
Cruel, unkind, barbarous.
Crewel, a kind of worſted.
Dane, a perſon born in Denmark.
Deign, to vouchſafe.
Dam, to ſhut up water; a bank to confine water.
Dam, the mother.
Damn, to doom, to torment, to condemn.
Day, a ſpace of time.
Dey, a title of rank and honour in Algiers.
Dear, high priced, beloved.
Deer, an animal kept in parks.
Dew, the moiſture on the ground.
Due, owed; right.
Die, to expire.
Die, the ſtamp uſed in coining.

Dye,

Dye, to tinge, to colour, and from thence a colour or hue acquired.
Diet, proviſions, victuals.
Dyet, an aſſembly abroad, like a parliament.
Do, the verb *to act*.
Doe, the female deer.
Done, the participle of *do*, acted, finiſhed.
Dun, a colour, dark; alſo an importunate creditor.
Ear, a part of the head.
Ere, before, ſooner than.
Earn, to gain, as the reward or wages of labour.
Urn, a veſſel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body.
Fore, that which comes firſt.
Four, a number, more than three.
Fane, a temple.
Fain, to wiſh, and from thence the adverb, glad, forced.
Feign, to invent, to diſſemble.
Faint, languid, weak, feeble.
Feint, falſe; a falſe or mock appearance.
Fair, beautiful, handſome.
Fare, to happen well or ill; to feed; and from thence proviſions.
Fear, dread; apprehenſion.
Fir, a tree.
Furr, a ſoft hair on ſkins.
Floor, the bottom of a room.
Flour, meal.
Flower, the prime part of a plant.
Fool, a ſilly perſon.
Foul, dirty.
Fowl, a bird.
Gall, the bile; to fret.
Gaul, a Frenchman.
Gilt, covered with gold.
Guilt, offenſive; ſin.
Greaſe, fat.
Greece, a country.
Groan, to ſigh.
Grown, increaſed.
Grot, a cave.
Groat, fourpence.
Hail, to ſalute.
Hail, drops of rain frozen.
Hale, to drag by force.
Hale, healthy, ſtrong.
Hair, of the head.
Heir, an inheritor of an eſtate
Hare, a ſmall quadruped.
Hart, a he deer of the large kind.
Heart, the vital part.
Heal, to cure.

Heel,

Heel, a part of the foot.
Head, a part of the body.
Heed, to regard, to attend to; and from thence, care, attention.
Hear, to hearken.
Here, in this place.
Hie, to haſten.
High, lofty.
Him, that man.
Hymn, to worſhip with hymns; and from thence a ſong of adoration.
Hire, wages.
Higher, more high, or lofty.
His, of him.
Hiſs, to hoot, deride
Hour, a ſpace of time, viz. 60 minutes.
Our, belonging to us.
Hole, a cavity.
Whole, all, total, entire.
Horſe, a beaſt.
Hoarſe, having a rough voice.
Hue, colour.
Hew, to cut down.
You, the ſecond perſon ſingular.
Hugh, a Chriſtian name.
Yew, a tree.
I, myſelf.
Eye, the organ of ſight.
I'll, a contraction of *I will*.
Ile, a walk in a church.
Iſle, an iſland.
In, within.
Inn, a houſe of reception for travellers
Kill, to murder.
Kiln, a kind of ſtove to burn bricks, &c.
Key, belonging to a lock.
Quay, where ſhips unlade goods.
Leaſt, the ſmalleſt.
Leſt, that not.
Limb, a part of the body.
Limn, to draw, to paint.
Loathe, to have a diſlike.
Loth, unwilling.
Lo! look, ſee, behold.
Low, not high.
Lore, inſtruction.
Lower, more low.
Lowr, to frown.
Lain, preterite participle of *lye*.
Lane, a narrow paſſage.
Maid, a Virgin.
Made, finiſhed.
Main, chief thing.
Mane, a part of a horſe.
Male, the maſculine ſex.
Mail, a coat of ſteel, a packet of letters, the poſt.
Mare, the female of a horſe.
Mayor, a chief magiſtrate.
Mead, a liquor made of honey.
Mede, one born in Medea.
Meed, a reward, preſent.

Mean, low, contemptible.
Mien, air, manner.
Meat, food.
Meet, fit, proper.
Meet, to come face to face.
Mete, to meaſure.
Mews, a cage, an incloſure.
Muſe, to ponder.
Mine, belonging to me.
Mine, a place in the earth where metals are.
Might, a verb, the preterite of *may*.
Might, ſtrength.
Mite, a ſmall inſect.
Moat, a kind of ditch.
Mote, a ſmall particle of matter.
Moan, to lament.
Mown, cut down with a ſcythe.
Naim, the name of a place.
Name, an appellation.
Oar, to row a boat.
Ore, metal unrefined.
Of, belonging to.
Off, from, at a diſtance.
Oh! alas.
Owe, to be indebted.
One, an unit, a ſingle perſon or thing.
Won, gained by winning.
Our, of us.
Hour, a ſpace of time, 60 minutes.
Pail, a wooden veſſel.
Pale, a term in heraldry.
Pain, ſenſation of uneaſineſs.
Pane, a ſquare of glaſs.
Pair, two, a couple.
Pare, to cut off the ſurface.
Pear, a fruit.
Peer, a nobleman.
Pier, a kind of column to ſupport; alſo a kind of quay for ſhipping.
Pauſe, a ſuſpenſe; not to proceed.
Paws, the feet of a beaſt.
Peal, a ſucceſſion of loud ſounds, as of cannon, bells, thunder.
Peel, the rind or ſkin; what bakers uſe to put bread, &c. into an oven.
Peace, quiet, union.
Piece, a part of a whole.
Pike, a fiſh.
Pique, a diſlike.
Place, a ſpace, reſidence, an employ.
Plaice, a flat fiſh.
Plain, clear, level, ſimple, open.
Plane, a carpenter's tool, a ſpecies of tree.
Plait, a fold, a double.
Plate, utenſils, &c. made of ſilver.

Pleas,

Pleas, allegations.
Pleaſe, to delight, chooſe, comply.
Plum, a fruit; one hundred thouſand pounds.
Plumb, a plummet, a lead weight.
Pole, a ſtick; a meaſure for land.
Poll, a part of the head; a liſt of voters.
Poor, in want; needy.
Pour, to turn ſome liquid out of a veſſel.
Power, ſtrength, might, ability.
Praiſe, commendation.
Prays, he doth pray.
Pray, to implore, to entreat.
Prey, ſomething to be devoured.
Queen, a worthleſs woman.
Queen, the higheſt rank among women.
Rain, what falls from the clouds.
Reign, time of a king's government.
Rein, a part of a bridle.
Raiſe, to lift up.
Raze, to overthrow.
Rays, beams of light.
Read, to peruſe.
Reed, a ſmall pipe; a kind of ruſh.
Rear, to erect.
Rare, uncommon.
Rhyme, a kind of verſe.
Rime, a fog; a hoar froſt.
Right, juſt, true.
Rite, a religious ceremony.
Wright, an artificer, a maker.
Write, to perform the act of writing.
Road, the highway.
Rode, did ride.
Roe, a kind of deer.
Row, to help forward with oars; alſo, things ranged in a line.
Rome, a famous city of that name.
Room, an apartment in a houſe.
Root, a part of a plant; alſo to extirpate.
Rout, a clamorous multitude.
Route, a road, way.
Sail, a part of a ſhip.
Sale, the act of ſelling.
Scene, part of a play, or ſomething belonging to a playhouſe.
Seen, beheld.
Sea, the ocean.
See, to view, behold.
Seize, to take by force or violence.
Ceaſe, to leave off.
Seem, to appear; to have ſemblance.
Seam, ſomething ſewed.
Sear, to burn.

Seer, one who ſees, a prophet.
Sent, diſpatched away.
Scent, ſmell.
Cent. an hundred
Shew, to exhibit to view.
Shoe, the cover of the foot.
Shoar, a ſupport for ſomething likely to fall.
Shore, the coaſt of the ſea.
Sign, a token by which any thing is ſhewn.
Sine, a term in geometry.
Sight, the ſenſe or act of ſeeing.
Site, ſituation.
Cite, to ſummon; to quote.
Sleight, an artful trick; a dextrous practice.
Slight, to diſregard; and from thence the ſubſtantive and adjective of the ſame import.
Sloe, the fruit of the black thorn.
Slow, not quick.
Sole, the bottom of the foot.
Sole, ſingle; alone.
Soal, a fiſh.
Some, part of a quantity.
Sum, the whole; the amount.
Son, a male child.
Sun, the luminary that makes the day.
Soon, in a ſhort time.
Swoon, to faint.
Sore, tender to the touch.
Soar, to fly aloft.
So, in this manner.
Sew, to join things by a needle.
Sow, to ſpread ſeed in the ground.
Stair, a ſtep.
Stare, to look earneſtly.
Steer, to direct, guide in a paſſage.
Steer, a young bullock.
Steal, to rob.
Steel, a metal, a kind of iron.
Stead, a place which another had or might have.
Steed, an horſe.
Stile, a kind of ſteps in a field or paſſage.
Style, manner of writing; a title.
Stood, did ſtand.
Stud, a poſt; a ſtake; a collection of horſes; to adorn with ſtuds or knobs.
Sue, to proſecute by law; to beg, entreat.
Sew, to join things by a needle.
Sweat, moiſture on the body.
Sweet, not ſour.
Tacks, ſmall nails.
Tax, a duty paid to the king, &c.
Tail, the hinder part.
Tale, a narrative.

Taint,

Taint, to be affected; alſo a ſpot.
Teint, a colour, a touch of the pencil.
Tent, a military habitation; alſo a term in ſurgery for a roll of lint.
Team, a number of horſes.
Teem, to bring forth, to engender.
The, the article denoting a particular thing or perſon.
Thee, the oblique or objective caſe of the pronoun *thou*.
There, in that place.
Their, belonging to them.
Throne, the ſeat of a king or biſhop.
Thrown, caſt, flung.
Time, the meaſure of duration.
Thyme, an herb.
To, unto.
Two, more than one.
Too, alſo, likewiſe, more than enough.
Toe, a part of the foot.
Tore, preterite, and ſometimes the participle of the word to *tear*.
Tour, a roving journey.
Tower, a fortreſs, a lofty building.
Vale, a valley.
Veil, a covering; a diſguiſe.
Vales, money given to ſervants.
Vain, fruitleſs, empty, oſtentatious.
Vane, a plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.
Vein, a hollow in the body filled with blood; alſo the courſe of metal in the mine.
Urn, any veſſel with a mouth ſmaller than the body.
Earn, to gain by labour.
Ure, practice, uſe.
Your, belonging to you.
Wain, a carriage.
Wane, decline; diminution.
Wait, to ſtay for; to attend.
Weight, a quantity meaſured by the balance.
Ware, merchandiſe, goods.
Wear, the act of wearing clothes.
Weir, a dam to ſhut up water.
Were, of the verb *to be*; as they were.
Where, in what place.
Waiſt, the ſmall part of the body.
Waſte, uncultivated, ſpoiled, uſeleſs.
Way, road, path, method, means.

Weigh, to balance.
Wey, forty buſhels.
Whey, the thin ſerous part of milk.
Weal, the republic, the ſtate, proſperity.
Weel, a whirlpool, a trap for fiſh.
Wheal, a ſmall ſwelling.
Wheel, a circular body.
Weak, not ſtrong.
Week, a ſpace of time, ſeven days.

Yew, a tree.
You, a pronoun, not I.
Ewe, a ſhe ſheep.
Yolk, the yellow part of an egg.
Yoke, bondage; a pair or couple.
Year, a ſpace of time, 12 months.
Ear, a part of the head.
Yearly, annual, happening every year.
Early, quickly.

EXERCISES

EXERCISES ON ORTHOGRAPHY.

Where ſuch words as have the ſame pronunciation, but a different meaning and ſpelling, are pointed out in examples at large.

WHAT *ales* me, that I cannot loſe thy thought!
Command *thee* Empreſs hither *to bee* brought,
I, *inn* her death, ſhall *ſum* diverſion find,
And rid my thoughts at once of woman-kind.
Dryden.

The fertility of the ſoil in grain, and its being not proper for vines, put *thee* Egyptians upon drinking *ail*, *off* which *thay ware thee* inventors.
Arbuthnot.

But ſafe repoſe without *ann are off* breath,
Dwells *hear*: and a dumb quiet after death.
Dryden.

Sunk *hiſs thee* hero, and *hiſs* glory loſt,
Pope.

Young men *air* raſh, old *air* cautious.
Johnſon.

Who *meats* us *hear*? My niece Plantagenet,
Led *inn thee* hand *off* her kind *ant off* Glos'ter.
Shakeſpeare.

Learn each ſmall people's genius, policies,
The *aunt*'s republic, and *thee* realm of *bes*;
How thoſe *inn* common *awl there* ſtores beſtow,
And anarchy, without confuſion, *no*. Pope.

Since he cannot *bee* always employ'd *inn* ſtudy, reading, and converſation, *their* will *bee* many *ann our* beſides what *hiſs* exerciſes will take up. Locke.

An,

An, my ſiſter, is more celebrated for beauty *then* modeſty. Ewers.

Worry'd with debts, and paſt *awl* hopes *off bale*,
Th' unpity'd wretch lies rotting *inn* a *jael*.
Roſcommon.

He which ‡ was minded *too* make himſelf a perpetual ſervant ſhould, for a viſible token *theiroff*, have alſo *hiſs* ears *boared* through with *ann all*.
Hooker.

It his part *off thee bails inn* which Bohea tea was brought over from China. Woodward.

Nor arms they *bare*, nor ſwords and bucklers wield,
But whirl from leathern ſtrings huge *bawls* of *led*.
Dryden.

They *ball* for freedom *inn there* ſenſeleſs mood,
And ſtill revolt when truth would ſet them free.
Paradiſe Regain'd

He would make *know* extraordinary figure at a *bawl*, *butt* Ican aſſure *thee* ladies for their conſolation, that he has *writt* better verſes on *thee* ſex *then* any man. Swift.

They *boar* him barefac'd on *thee beer*,
And on his grave rain'd many a tear.
Shakeſpeare.

This mark ‡, wherever it is placed after a word, ſhews that the word is improperly uſed by the author from whence the ſentence was taken.

Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Prieſtly, and others obſerve, that formerly the words WHO and WHICH were uſed without diſtinction, but that cuſtom hath now appropriated WHO to perſons, and WHICH to things.

Caul

Caul hither *too thee* ſtake my *too* brave *bares*,
Bid Saliſbury and Warwick come *too* me.
Shakeſpeare.

Take away that purple covering, and get you one *off* green *bays*, if you would preſerve your ſight.

Beneath *his rain* ſhall Euſden *ware thee baize?*
Pope.

Let *baize there* ſubjects wiſely rule.

From *thee* Mooriſh camp,
Their has been heard a diſtant humming noiſe,
Like *bes* diſturb'd and arming in *there* hives.
Dryden.

Behold *thee* little buſy *be*
Improve each ſhining *our*,
And gather honey *awl thee dey*
From ev'ry op'ning flow'r Watts.

Bee what thou hop'ſt to *bee*, or what thou art,
Reſign *too* death, it is not worth enjoying.
Shakeſpeare.

His allowance of oats and *beens* for his *hoarſe* was greater *then* his journey required. Swift.

I have *bean* young and now am old, yet never *ſo eye* the righteous forſaken, nor his ſeed begging *there bred*. Pſalmiſt.

To fly *thee bore* before the *bore* purſues,
Wear too incenſe the *bore* to follow us.
Shakeſpeare.

To *won* well born th' affront is worſe, and more
When he's abus'd and baffled by a *bore*. Dryden.

Mulburies

Mulburies will be *farer* if you *boar thee* trunk of *thee* tree through, and thruſt into *thee* places *boared* wedges *off* ſome hot trees. Bacon.

'Tis not in *the two* oppoſe *thee* bolt
Againſt my coming *inn*. Shakeſpeare.

The miller will ſend no more *bolt* till *thee* laſt *bee* paid for; he's in the *rite* on't.

Some clergy *to* ſhe would allow,
Nor quarrel'd at *there* aukward *bough*. Swift.

Sea! how on every *bow thee* birds expreſs,
Inn there ſweet notes, *there* happineſs. Dryden.

Sometimes forgotten things, long caſt behind,
Ruſh forward *inn thee* brain, and come *two* mind.

Thee nurſe's legends *air* for truths receiv'd
And *thee* man dreams but what the *buoy* believes.
Dryden.

Like *boys* that never ſink into the flood,
On learning's ſurface we *butt* lie and nod.
Pope.

When *eye* ſubmit *two* ſuch indignities,
Make me a citizen, a ſenator of *room*,
To ſell my country with my voice for *bred*.
Philips.

None fiercer *inn* Numidia *bread*,
With Carthage *ware* in triumph led.
Roſcommon.

The grammar of a language is ſometimes to be ſtudied *buy* an old man. Locke.

An

And in it lies the God of Sleep,
And ſnorting *buy* we may deſcry
The monſters of the deep. Dryden.

They muſt *by* up no corn growing within twelve miles *off* Geneva, that *ſow thee* filling of *there* magazines may not prejudice *there* markets.
Addiſon.

Mr. Tapſter *bruiſe* the beſt beer in the town.

One arm'd with *mettle*, the other with wood,
This fit for *brews*, and that for blood. Hudib.

Could eat *thee* tender plant, and by degrees,
Brows on the ſhrubs and crop the budding trees.
Blackman.

Above ſtand *thee I browſe*, to keep any thing from running down upon them: as drops of ſweat from the forehead, or duſt. Ray, on Creation.

Who can it be, ye gods! *butt* perjur'd Lycon?
Who can inſpire ſuch ſtorms of rage, but Lycon?
Where has my ſword left one ſo black, but Lycon?
Smith.

I eſcaped from a *but* of ſack which the ſailors heav'd over board. Shakeſpeare.

Cane roſe up againſt his brother, and ſlew him.
Geneſis.

The king thruſt the captain from him with his *Cain*, whereupon he took his leave and went home.
Hervey.

The paſſions *caul* away *thee* thoughts with inceſſant importunity toward the object that excited them.
Watts.

Nor

Nor ſpared they to ſtrip her naked *awl*,
Then when they had deſpoil'd her *tire* and *call*,
Such as ſhe was *there* eyes might her behold.
Shakeſpeare.

He *cann* away with *know* company, whoſe diſcourſe goes beyond what claret and diſſoluteneſs inſpire.
Locke.

The *can* is fill'd with ſtout Sir John,
Come drink about and let's be gone.

The Scythians *air* deſcribed *buy* Herodotus to lodge always in *charts*, and feed upon *thee* milk of mares.
Temple.

The Portugueſe, when they had doubled *thee* Cape of Good Hope, found ſkilful pilots uſing aſtronomical inſtruments, geographical *carts* and compaſſes.
Arbuthnot.

How will he from *hiſs* houſe *ſeal'd* with cedar be content with *hiſs* Saviour's lot; not *too* have where *too* lay *hiſs* head? Decay of Piety.

He knew his own hand and *ceil*. Duncan.

The brain contains ten thouſand *ſells*,
Inn each ſome active fancy dwells. Prior.

I will *by* with you, *cell* with you, *butt* I will not eat with you. Shakeſpeare.

And Abimelech *chaſte* him, and he fled before him.
Judges.

Among other words which ſignify the ſame principal ideas, ſome are clean and decent, others unclean; ſome *chas'd*, others obſcene.
Watt's Logic.

Two

Two throw a *ſink* is all my aim,
And then I'm ſure to win the game.
Back Gammon.

Shou'd *buy thee* cormorant belly *bee* reſtrain'd,
Who ‡ is *thee cinque* o' the body. Shakeſpeare.

Clerk's diviſion *off thee* tenſes into the Preſent, Imperfect, and Perfect; the Paſt Imperfect and Perfect; and the Future Imperfect and Perfect; is juſtly admir'd.

All perſons were ſtiled *Clarks* that ſerv'd in the church of Chriſt, whether they *ware* biſhops, prieſts, or deacons. Ayliffe.

When after his death they *ware* ſent both *too* Jews and Gentiles, we find not this *claws* in their commiſſion. South.

It ſoftens the harſh rigour *off* the laws,
Blunts *there* keen edge, and bends *there* harpy *clauſe*.
Garth.

Strength grows more from *thee* warmth of exerciſe *then off cloſe*. Temple.

In *thee clothes off* night
Philomel begins her heavenly lay. Dryden.

What if he did not *awl thee* ill he *cud*,
And I oblig'd *buy* that t' aſſiſt *hiſs* rapines,
And *too* maintain *hiſs* murders? Dryden.

You range *thee* pathleſs wood,
While on a flow'ry bank he chews *thee could*.
Dryden.

If thou art that *crewel* God, whoſe eyes
Delight in blood and human ſacrifice. Dryden.

Take ſilk or *cruel*, gold or ſilver thread, and make theſe faſt at the bent of the hook. Walton.

O *Dane two* viſit our forſaken ſeats,
The moſſy fountains and the green retreats.
Pope.

15th

The *Deigns* are uſually tall ſtrong *bodyed* men, with good complexions and fair *hare*, *read* or yellow, which neither men nor women endeavour *too* conceal, *butt* take great pains *too* curl. Salmon.

Home *wood* I go,
But that my doors are hateful *two* my eyes,
Fill'd and *damn'd* up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers when *there* game will ſpring.
Otway.

His own impartial thought
Will *dam*, and conſcience will record *thee* thought.
Dryden.

This is *thee Dey*, th' important *Dey*,
Big with *thee* fate *off* Cato and of *Room*.
Addiſon.

The *Day off* Algiers is elective; *the ſun* never inherits *buy diſſent*; and his election is *buy* the Turkiſh army. Salmon.

Your brother Glo'ſter hates you.
Oh, no, he loves me, and he holds me *deer*.
Shakeſpeare.

What

What *maid* directors cheat *thee* ſouth *ſee* year?
To feed on ven'ſon when it ſold ſo *deer*. Pope.

The *pale* that held my lovely *dear*. Waller.

She looks as clear
As morning roſes newly waſh'd with *due*.
Shakeſpeare.

Their is a reſpect *dew too* mankind, which ſhould incline even *thee* wiſeſt of men to follow innocent cuſtoms. Watts.

I join with *the*, *fare piece* and quiet,
Spare faſt; that oft with gods doth *dyet*.
Milton.

The *diets* or aſſemblies *off* the empire of Germany and Poland *meat* to deliberate on, and concert meaſures proper to *bee* taken for *thee* good of *thee* public.
Dict. of Arts and Sciences.

When the gods moulded up the paſte of man,
Some of *thee doe* was left upon *there* hands
For want of ſouls; and *ſow thay maid* Egyptians.
Dryden.

The fearful *dough*
And flying ſtag amidſt *thee* greyhounds go.
Dryden.

The thing was not *dun* in a corner. Acts.

Its colour was a lively ſtanding *done*,
Which might defy the face of wind and *ſon*.
Nelſon. MS.

His maſter ſhall *boar* his *ere* thro' with an *all*.
Exod.

The birds ſhall ceaſe *two* tune *there* evening ſong,
The winds *two* breathe, the waving woods to move,
The ſtreams to murmur *ear* I ceaſe to love.
Pope.

Winning cheap the high repute,
Which he thro' hazard high muſt *yearn*.
Milton.

Joſeph *maid* haſte; for his bowels did *earn* upon his brother. Geneſis.

You *wood bee* another Penelope; yet they ſay *awl thee earn* ſhe ſpun in Ulyſſes's abſence did *butt* fill Ithaca full of moths. Shakeſpeare.

A ſacred *fain* in Egypt's fruitful lands
Hewn from *thee* mountain's rocky womb.
Tickel.

Therefore the poet
Did *fane* that Orpheus drew trees, ſtones, and floods.
Shakeſpeare.

Feign wood I Raphael's God-like art rehearſe,
And ſhew th' immortal labours *inn* my verſe.
Addiſon.

When in her hand ſhe held a mirrour bright,
Wherein her face ſhe often viewed *fane*.
Spencer.

In the more intemperate climates, the ſpirits, either exhaled *bye* heat, or compreſs'd by cold, are rendered *feint* and ſluggiſh. Temple.

The mind, by degrees, *looſes* its natural reliſh *off* real truth, and is reconciled inſenſibly *too* any thing that can but be dreſſed up into a *faint* appearance of it. Locke.

Courtley's

Courtley's letter is but a *faint* to get *of*.
Spectator.

Thou art a *fare* woman *two* look upon.
Geneſis.

But come, ſo well refreſh'd, now let us play,
As *meat* is, after ſuch delicious *fair*. Milton.

His ſtepmother making all her geſtures, counterfeiting affliction, lay almoſt grov'ling upon *thee flour off* her chamber. Sidney.

With *flour* interwoven treſſes *torn*,
The nymphs *inn* twilight ſhade of tangled thickets mourn. Milton.

The *bred* I *wood* have in *flower*, ſo as ‡ it might *bee* baked *two* ſerve *there* neceſſary want. Spencer.

The ſtream is *fool* with ſtains
Off ruſhing torrents and deſcending *reigns*.
Addiſon.

This mighty breath
Inſtructs *thee fouls* of heav'n. Thompſon.

The *Gall* is naturally fickle and addicted to war.
Cæſar.

Thither, write my *quean*,
And with mine eyes I'll drink the words you ſend,
Tho' ink *bee maid* of *Gaul*. Shakeſpeare.

Where *thee guilt* chariot never mark'd its way.
Pope.

When theſe *too air* taken away, the poſſibility of *gilt*, and *thee* poſſibility *off* innocence, what reſtraint *cann thee* belief *off thee* creed lay upon any man?
Hammond.

Two take out a ſpot *off Greece*, they uſe a *caul* upon brown paper Bacon.

Greaſe is the moſt eaſtern port *off* Europe, ſituated between *thee* Ionian and Egean *ſees*, which part it from Aſia. Gr. Hiſtory.

I led *thee* ſlaughter, and *two* ſlaughter leave,
And ev'n from hence *there* dying breath receive.
Dryden.

The king, *buy* this time, was *groan two* ſuch an height of reputation, for cunning and policy, that every accident and event that went well was laid and imputed *two* his foreſight. Bacon.

Inn thee remoteſt wood and lonely *groat*,
Certain to meet that worſt of evils, thought.
Prior.

I dare lay a *grot*,
A certain *Ago* is at leaſt your lot. Dryden.

Thrice call upon my name, thrice beat your *Breſt*
And *hale* me thrice to everlaſting reſt. Dryden.

His ſtomach *two* begins to fail,
Laſt year we thought him ſtrong and *hail*,
But now he's quite another thing,
I wiſh he may hold out till ſpring. Swift.

As thick as *hale* came poſt on poſt.
Shakeſpeare.

Inn

Inn awl tumults at *Room*, though *thee* people proceeded ſometimes to pull and *hale* one another about, yet no blood was drawn till *thee* time of *thee* Gracchi.
Swift.

Shall *thee* difference of *hare* only, on the ſkin, *bee* a mark of a different internal conſtitution, between a changeling and a drill?
Locke.

An *air* ſignifies *thee* eldeſt, who is, by the laws of England, to have all his father's lands.
Locke.

Pour is the triumph o'er the timid *hair*.
Thompſon.

That inſtant was I turned into an *heart*,
And my deſires, like fell and *crewel* hounds,
E'er ſince purſue me. Shakeſpeare.

We all ſet *hour harts* at reſt, ſince whatever comes from above is for *thee* beſt. L'Eſtrange.

Pegaſus appear'd hanging *of* the ſide of a rock, with a fountain running from his *heal*.
Addiſon.

A fontanel had *bean maid* in *thee* ſame leg, which he was forced to *heel* up by reaſon *off thee pane*.
Wiſeman.

Prepare to *here* ſuch a crime,
As tragic poets ſince *thee* birth *off* time
Ne'er feign'd. Tate.

Thus ſhall you be happy *hear*, and more happy hereafter. Bacon.

My

My will is even this,
That preſently you *high* you home to bed.
Shakeſpeare.

Hie o'er *there* heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,
That promiſes a fall, and ſhakes at ev'ry blaſt.
Dryden.

Me he reſtor'd unto my office, and *hymn* he hang'd.
Geneſis.

Farewell, ye happy ſhades
When angels firſt ſhould practiſe *hims*, and ſtring
There tuneful harps when they *two* heav'n *wood* ſing.
Dryden.

Tho' little was *there higher*, and light *there* gain,
Yet ſomewhat *two there* ſhare he threw.
Dryden.

Solomon liv'd at eaſe, and full
Of honour, wealth, *hie fair*; aim'd not beyond
Hire deſigns *then* to enjoy his ſtate. Milton.

Whene'er I ſtoop he offers at a kiſs,
And when my arms I ſtretch, he ſtretches *hiſs*.
Addiſon.

Sea thee furies ariſe:
See *thee* ſnakes that they rear;
How they *his* in *there hare!* Dryden.

Vexation almoſt ſtops my breath,
That ſunder'd friends *great* in the *our* of death.
Shakeſpeare.

It is certain that ſucceſs naturally confirms us in a favourable opinion of *hour* own abilities.
Rambler.

The

The earth had not a *whole* to hide this deed.
Shakeſpeare.

Burn the *hole* ram upon the *alter*. Exodus.

The Arcadian *hoarſe*
With ill ſucceſs engage the Latin force.
Dryden.

To add another *hew* unto the rainbow
Is waſteful and ridiculous exceſs. Shakeſpeare.

Oh! I could *hue* up rocks, and fight with flint.

He keeps him as *thee* apple of his *I*. Deut.

There is none greater in this houſe than *eye*.

The dreadful fight
Betwixt a nation and *to* whales *eye* write:
Sees ſtain'd with gore *eye* ſing, advent'rous toil,
And how theſe monſters did diſarm an *I'll*.
Waller.

He threw his eyes about him, not *inn* ſearch of beauty or elegance, dignity, or underſtanding, but *off* a woman with ten thouſand pounds.
Rambler.

The day is ſpent,
Therefore you may take your *in*. F. Queen.

Dar'ſt thou to *kiln* a friend of mine?
Pleaſe you, I'd rather kill *too* enemies.
Shakeſpeare.

What ſhall I do? *Iſle* creep into the chimney: *Their* they always uſe to diſcharge *there* birding *peaces:* Creep into the *kill whole*. Shakeſpeare.

Conſcience is its own counſellor; the ſole maſter of its own ſecrets; and it is *thee* privilege of our nature,

ture, that every man ſhould keep the *quay* of his own breaſt. South.

Key is an artificial bank to *thee ſee* or river on which goods are conveniently unladen. Johnſon.

Forty ſtripes he may give him and not exceed, *leaſt* if he ſhould exceed, then thy brother ſeems vile. Addiſon.

He reſolv'd to wave his *ſute*,
Or for a while play *leſt* in ſight. Hudibras.

Then wilt thou not be *loathe*
To leave this paradiſe, but ſhalt poſſeſs
A paradiſe within *the*, happier far! Milton.

How am I caught, with an unwary oath,
Not *too* reveal *thee* ſecret which I *loth*. Waller.

I *no* each *lain* and every alley green,
Dingle or buſhy *dell*, of this wild wood,
And every boſky *borne*. Milton.

The parcels had *lane buy* before they were opened between four and five years. Boyle.

Neither had this man ſinned, nor his parents, *butt* that *thee* works of God ſhould be made manifeſt. John.

Let me die, ſhe ſaid,
Rather *then looſe thee* ſpotleſs name *off made*. Dryden.

He is ſuperſtitious grown *off* late,
Quite from *the mane* opinion he had once
Of fantaſy, and dreams, and ceremonies. Shakeſpeare.

Dametus

Dametus was toſſed from *thee* ſaddle *too thee main* of *thee horſe*, and from thence to the ground.

Sidney.

Which ſhall be *air* of the *too mail* twins, who, by *thee* diſſection *off thee* mother, *ware* laid open *too* the world. Locke.

Sum wore coat-armour imitating ſcale,
And next *there* ſkin were ſtubborn ſhirts *off male*.

Dryden.

A *pare* of courſers born of heav'nly breed,
Whom Circe ſtole from her celeſtial ſire,
By ſubſtituting *mayors*, produc'd on earth,
Whoſe wombs conceiv'd a more than mortal birth.

Dryden.

Would'ſt thou not rather chooſe a ſmall renown,
To *bee thee mare off ſum power* paltry town.

Dryden.

According to *thee* law of *thee Meads* and Perſians which altereth not. Dan.

Paints her, 'tis true, with *thee* ſame hand which ſpreads
Like glorious colours, thro' *thee* flow'ry *Medes*,
When laviſh Nature, with her beſt attire,
Clothes the gay ſpring, the ſeaſon of deſire.

Waller.

Theſe delights if thou can'ſt give
Mirth, with *the*, I *meen* to live. Milton.

What winning graces, what majeſtic *mean!*
She moves a goddeſs, and ſhe looks a *quean*.

Pope.

To

To his father he ſent ten ſhe aſſes, laden with corn and *bred*, and *meet* for his father *buy thee* way.
Geneſis.

What at any *thyme* have you heard her ſay?
That, Sir, which I will not report after her.
You may *too* me, and 'tis moſt *meat* you ſhould.
Shakeſpeare.

I will divide Sechem, and *meat* out the valley of Succoth. Pſalms.

The tidings ſtrange did *hymn* abaſhed make,
That ſtill he ſat long time aſtoniſhed,
As in great *mews* no word to creature ſpake.
F. Queen.

With *mite* and main they chas'd the murderous fox,
With brazen trumpets and inflated box.
Dryden.

Did I e'er my *mite* with-hold
From *thee* impotent and old? Swift.

No walls *ware* yet, nor fence, nor *mote*, nor mound,
Nor drum was heard. Dryden.

You found his *moat*, the king your *moat* did *ſea*,
But I a beam did find in each *off* three.
Shakeſpeare.

Of *awl* the ſeed that in my youth was ſown,
Was naught but brakes and brambles to be *moan*.
Spencer.

Nor do I now make *mown* to *bee* abridg'd
From ſuch a noble race. Shakeſpeare.

E'er

Her ſharp keel boats to ſtem *thee* flood did learn,
Or fin like *ores* did ſpread from either ſide.
Dryden.

A hill not far
Shone with a gloſſy ſcurf, undoubted *ſine*
That *inn* its womb was hid metallic *oar*,
The work of ſulphur. Milton.

Men naturally fly to God in extremity, and the moſt atheiſtical perſon *inn thee* world when forſaken *off awl* hopes *off* any other relief, is forced *too* acknowledge *hymn*. Tillotſon.

Weſt *off* this foreſt, ſcarcely *of* a mile,
Inn goodly form, comes on *thee* enemy.
Shakeſpeare.

My eyes confeſs it,
My ev'ry action ſpeaks my heart aloud:
But, *owe* the madneſs of my high attempt
Speaks louder yet! Dryden.

Awl your parts *off* pious duty *dun*,
Yew oh your Ormond nothing but a *ſun*.
Dryden.

If *won* by *won*, you wedded *awl thee* world,
She you kill'd would be unparallel'd.
Shakeſpeare.

My mother is *one* over to my ſide, but dares not mention me to my father for fear of provoking him.
Addiſon.

So in *hour* little world this ſoul of *hours*,
Being only *won*, and *two won* body ty'd,
Doth uſe on divers objects divers *pours*,
And *ſow air* her effects diverſified. Davis.

Sea thee minutes how they run:
How many makes‡ the *our* full complete;
How many *ours* bring about *thee* day,
How many days will finiſh up *thee* year,
How many years a mortal man may live.
Shakeſpeare.

Look I *ſaw pail*, Lord Dorſet, as *thee* reſt?
Shakeſpeare.

New milk, that all the winter never fails,
And all the ſummer overflows the *pales*.
Dryden.

Interpoſe, on *pane* of my diſpleaſure,
Between your ſwords. Dryden.

The letters appear'd reverſe thro' the *pain*,
But in Stella's bright eyes they *ware* plac'd right again. Swift.

O! when *meat* now
Such *pares*, in love and mutual honours join'd!
Milton.

I am a man whom fortune hath cruelly ſcratch'd,
'Tis too late to *pair* her nails. Shakeſpeare.

Neither could we ever come to any *paws*
Whereon to reſt *hour* aſſurance this way.
Hooker.

The fiery courſer, when he hears from far,
The ſprightly trumpets, and the ſhouts *off* war,
Pricks up his ears, and trembling with delight,
Shifts place, and *pauſe*, and hopes the promis'd fight.
Dryden.

They were ſaluted by the way with a fair *peel* of artillery from the tower. Haywood.

Lord

Lord like at eaſe with arbitrary power,
To *peal* the chiefs, the people *too* devour,
Theſe, traitor, *air* thy talents. Dryden.

If I have rewarded evil unto him that was at *piece* with me, let the enemy perſecute my ſoul.
Pſalms.

The chief captain fearing *leaſt* Paul ſhould have been pull'd in *peaces off* them, commanded to take him *buy* force. Acts.

His *piers* upon this evidence have found him guilty of high treaſon. Shakeſpeare.

The Engliſh took the galley, and drew it *too* ſhore, and uſed *thte* ſtones to reinforce the *peer*.
Hayward.

In his brain
He hath ſtrange *plaices* cramm'd with obſervation.
Shakeſpeare.

Of flat fiſh there *air* ſoles, flowkes, dabs, and *place*. Carew.

A crown of ruddy gold inclos'd her brow,
Plane without pomp, and rich without a ſhow.
Dryden.

Comets, as often as they are viſible to us, move in *plains* inclined to the *plain* of the ecliptic in all kinds of angles. Bent.

Will ſhe on Sunday morn thy neckloth *plate*?
Gay.

At your deſert bright pewter comes too late,
When your firſt courſe was all ſerv'd up in *plait*.
King.

Common *pleaſe* is one of *thee* king's courts now held conſtantly at Weſtminſter Hall, but in former times was moveable. Dict. of Arts and Sciences.

Leave ſuch to trifle with more graceleſs eaſe,
Whom folly pleaſes, and whoſe follies *pleas*.
Pope.

The miſer muſt make up his *plumb*,
And dares not touch *thee* hoarded *ſome*. Prior.

If the *plum* line hang juſt upon the perpendicular, when the level is ſet flat upon *thee* work, the work is level. Moxon.

From *poll* to *poll*
The forky lightnings flaſh, the roaring thunders roll.
Dryden.

Look if the widow'd elder hath not his *pole* claw'd like a parrot. Shakeſpeare.

To *bee* without *pour* or diſtinction is not, in my *pour* opinion, a very amiable ſituation to a perſon of title. Swift.

If they will not believe thoſe *ſines*, take *off thee* water *off* the river, and *power* it upon *thee* dry land.
Exodus.

He that *praiſe* deſpairs not; but ſad is the condition of him that cannot pray: Happy *air* they that can, and do, and love to do it. Taylor.

He hath put a new ſong into my mouth, even *prays* unto our God. Pſalms.

How much more if we *prey* him will his ear be open, and his heart to pity inclin'd. Hil.

She ſees herſelf the monſter's *pray*,
And feels her heart and intrails torn away.
Dryden.

He was lapt
In a moſt curious mantle, wrought by the
Hand of the *quean* mother. Shakeſpeare.

This

This they underſtand like cunning *queens*,
And hide there naſtineſs behind the ſcenes.
Dryden.

The wind is ſouth weſt, and the weather lowring, and like to *reign*. Locke.

He who like a father held his *rain*,
So ſoon forgot, was juſt and wiſe in vain. Pope.

Every horſe bears his commanding *reign*,
And may direct his courſe as pleaſe himſelf.
Shakeſpeare.

Can'ſt *raze* thy creature to what height thou wilt
Of union. Milton.

Shed Chriſtian blood, and populous cities *raiſe*,
Becauſe they're taught to uſe ſome different phraſe.
Waller.

That *thee raze off* light are *inn* a right lined direction is evident from hence, that whatever *thee* figure of the body *bee*, if it *bee* held perpendicular *two* the *raze* of light, it will always caſt a ſhadow *off* the ſame figure againſt a parallel plain.
Dict. of Arts and Sciences.

Who is't can *reed* a woman? Shakeſpeare.

The knotty bulruſh next in order ſtood,
And all within of *reads* a trembling wood.
Dryden.

For *rime thee* rudder is *off* verſes,
With which, like ſhips, they ſteer their courſes.
Hudibras.

Breathing upon a glaſs giveth it a *due*; and *inn rhyme* froſts you ſhall find drops of *due* upon the inſide of glaſs windows. Bacon.

How forcibly *air rite* words? Job.

When the prince her funeral *rights* had paid,
He plow'd the Tyrrhene *ſees*. Dryden.

It is impoſſible to conſider theſe things without being wrapt into admiration of the infinite wiſdom of the divine architect, and contemning the arrogant pretences of the world and animal *writes*, and much more the productions of chance. Cheyne.

Wright ye this ſong for you and teach it Iſrael. Deut.

Men's evil manners live in braſs, *there* virtues we *rite* in water. Shakeſpeare.

To God's eternal houſe direct the way,
A broad and ample *rode*. Milton.

He *road*, he fenc'd, he mov'd with gentle eaſe. Dryden.

Run like a *row*, or *heart* upon
The lofty hills of Bitheron. Sanday.

A triple mounted *roe* of pillars laid on wheels. Milton.

Room, the capital city of Italy, was once the ſovereign and miſtreſs of the whole world. Bernard.

Too all delights of human ſenſe expos'd
Inn narrow *Rome*, Nature's *hole* wealth. Milton.

He came *two* late, the ſhip was under *ſale*. Shakeſpeare.

——Which at laſt ſets the liberty of a commonwealth to *ſail*. Addiſon.

A larger *ſeen* of action is diſplay'd,
And riſing hence, a greater work is weigh'd. —
Dryden.

I ſpeak

I ſpeak that which I have *ſcene*. St. John.

So do the winds and thunders cleanſe the *are*;
So working *ſees* ſettle and purge the wind.
Davis.

Yet who ſo bold but ſays he *ſeas* it not?
Shakeſpeare.

In her ſad breaſt the prince's fortunes roll,
And hope and doubt alternate *ceaſe* her ſoul.
Pope.

The lives of all who *ſeize* from combat ſpare.
Dryden.

In velvet white as ſnow the troop was gown'd,
The *ſeems* with ſparkling emeralds ſet round.
Dryden.

Obſerve the youth
Already *ſeams* to ſnuff the vital *are*. Dryden.

How ſoon hath thy prediction, *ſear* bleſt!
Meaſur'd this tranſient world the race of time,
Till time ſtand fix'd. Milton.

Having their conſcience *ſeer'd* with a hot iron.
Tim.

I make a decree, that all Iſrael go with *the*, foraſmuch as thou art *ſcent* by the king. Ezra.

A hunted *hair* treads back her mazes, croſſes and confounds her former track, and uſes all poſſible methods to divert the *ſent*. Shakeſpeare.

That trade is not worth following, that does not clear five per *ſent*. Hicks.

And forc'd at leaſt in *ſhoe* to prize it more.
Dryden.

I was in *pane*, pull'd off my *ſhew*, and *ſum* eaſe that gave me. Temple.

To

To lay my head and hollow pledge
Of all my ſtrength in the laſcivious lap
Of a deceitful concubine, who *ſhoar* me,
Like a tame *weather*, all my precious fleece.
Milton.

Who's *their*, beſides foul *wether?*
For I have ſet *the* for a *ſine* unto Iſrael. Ezek.

A right *ſign* in geometry is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from *thee* other end of that arch: or it is half the chord of twice the arch. Harris.

O loſs of *cite*, of *the* I muſt complain!
Milton.

In baniſhment he wrote thoſe verſes
Which I *ſight* from *hiſs* letter.

Whilſt innocent, he ſcorns ignoble fl ght,
His honeſt friends preſerve him by their *ſlight*.
Swift.

People in misfortune conſtrue unavoidable accidents into *ſleights* or neglects. Clariſſa.

The fair pomgranate *mite* adorn *thee* pine,
The grape the bramble, and the *ſlow* the vine.
Blackmore.

He that is *ſloe* to wrath is of great underſtanding.
Prov.

And charg'd a guinea for a ſingle *ſole*,
With butter very bad, &c. Hicks.

The caliga was a military *ſhew*, with a very thick *ſoal* tied above the inſtep with leather thongs.
Arbuthnot.

He bore away the prize, to the admiration of *ſum* hundreds. Addiſon,

We

We may as well conclude ſo of every ſentence as of the *hole ſome* and body thereof. Hooker.

She had a *ſun* for her cradle ere ſhe had a huſband for her bed. Shakeſpeare.

There is no new thing under the *ſon*. Eccleſ.

Let us hence provide
A ſalve for every *ſoar* that may betide.
Shakeſpeare.

When ſwallows fleet *ſore* high, and ſport in air.
Gay.

We *ſea thee* great and ſudden effect of ſmells, in fetching men again when they *ſoon*. Bacon.

You muſt obey me *ſwoon* or late,
Why ſhould you vainly ſtruggle with your fate?
Dryden.

To keep up the tutor's authority, uſe him with great reſpect yourſelf, and cauſe *awl* your family to do *ſow to*. Locke.

I *ſo* my law in you, and it ſhall bring fruit in you.
Eſdra.

Satan on the lower *ſtare*
That ſcal'd by ſteps of gold to heaven gate,
Looks down with wonder at this ſudden view
Of all this world. Milton.

He looked like a lion with a gloomy *ſtair*.
Dryden.

'Twere good to *ſteel* our marriage. Shakeſpeare.

After relaxing, *ſteal* ſtrengthens the ſolids.
Arbuthnot.

The ſmalleſt act of charity ſhall ſtand us in great *ſteed*. Atterbury.

Stout

Stout are our men, and warlike are our *ſteads*.
Waller.

The litt'e ſtrutting pile
You *ſea* juſt by the church-yard *ſtyle*. Swift.

No *ſtile* is held for baſe where love well named is.
Sidney.

I *ſtud* between the Lord and you. Deut.

In the *ſtoods* of Ireland, where care is taken, we *ſea* horſes *bread* of excellent ſhape, vigour and ſize.
Temple.

To *ſew* for chains and own a conqueror.
Addiſon.

If any *ſew the* at *thee* law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak alſo. Matt.

A time to rent and a time to *ſue*. Eccleſ.

The ſails drop with rain,
Sweat waters mingle with *thee* briny main.
Dryden.

A cold *ſweet* ſtands in drops on ev'ry part.
Dryden.

Of what ſupreme Almighty pow'r
Is thy great arm, which ſpans the eaſt and weſt,
And *tax* the center to the ſphere. Herbert.

And dares the world to *tacks* him with the old.
Dryden.

Hath clapt his *tale* between his legs and cry'd
Shakeſpeare.

We

We ſpend our years as a *tail* that is told.
Pſalms.

We come not by the way of accuſation
To *tent* that honour every good tongue bleſſes.
Shakeſpeare.

There pitch'd his *taint*, and *their* reſolv'd to ſtay.
Dryden.

He heav'd, with more *then* human force, to move
A weighty ſtone, the labour of a *teem*.
Dryden.

We live in a nation where there is ſcarce a ſingle head that does not *team* with politics.
Addiſon.

The oddneſs of the propoſition taught others to reflect a little, and the bill was *throne* out.
Swift.

Th' eternal Father from his *thrown* beheld.
Milton.

No more, my goats, ſhall I behold you climb
The ſteepy clifts, or crop the flow'ry *time*.
Dryden.

Come what, come may,
Thyme and the *our* runs through the rougheſt day.
Shakeſpeare.

I made the *tower* of all the king's palaces.
Addiſon.

Let us build us a city, and a *tour* whoſe † top may reach unto heaven.
Geneſis.

Anchiſes, in a flow'ry *veil*,
View'd his muſter'd race, and took the *tail*.
Dryden.

Yet

Yet, that his *piece* might not exceed belief,
He caſt a *vale* upon ſuppoſed grief. Waller.

View this marble, and be *vein* no more. Pope.

There is *vain* for ſilver. Job.

He can open a *vain* of true and noble thinking.
Swift.

Your's be the harveſt; 'tis the beggar's gain
To glean the fallings of the loaded *wane*.
Dryden.

The ſowing at the *wain* of the moon is thought to make the corn ſound. Bacon.

Why ſhould my black thy love impair?
Let the dark ſhop commend the *wear*.
Cleveland.

The difficulty will every day grow leſs, and *weare of*, and obedience become eaſy and familiar.
Roger.

Stiff ſtays conſtrain her ſlender *waſte*. Gay.

Here condemn'd
To *waiſt* eternal days in woe and pain. Milton.

A voice not ſoft, *week*, piping and womaniſh, but audible, ſtrong, and manly Aſtham.

Fulfil her *weak*, and we give *the* this alſo.
Geneſis.

They would bind me here
Unto the body of a diſmal *ewe*. Shakeſpeare.

Abraham ſent ſeven *yew* lambs by themſelves.
Geneſis.

Our country ſinks beneath *thee yolk*.
Shakeſpeare.

All *thee* feather'd kind from th' included *yoke*
Not ambient white aroſe. Dryden.

It

It is neceſſary that the Scholar ſhould now proceed to further Exerciſes upon Words of two or three Syllables, which have the ſame Pronunciation, but are different in Senſe and Spelling; but as Examples at large would ſwell this Book beyond the intended Size, the Scholar may be put upon finding or making Examples himſelf upon the following Catalogue:

A

ABEL, *a man's name*
Able, *powerful*
Accept, *to receive*
Except, *to refuſe*
Accidence, *grammar rules*
Accidents, *chances*
Accompt, *reckoning*
* Account, *eſteem*
Aſſiſtants, *helpers*
Aſſiſtance, *help*
Advice, *counſel*
Adviſe, *to give counſel*
Alloy, *mixture of metal*
Allay, *to eaſe pain*
Alley, *a narrow paſſage*
Ally, *a friend*
Allow'd, *granted*
Aloud, *with great noiſe*
Altar, *for ſacrifice*
Alter, *to change*
Affect, *to move*
Effect, *purpoſe*
Arrant, *notorious*
Errand, *meſſage*
Aſcent, *going up*
Aſſent, *conſent*
Auger, *to bore with*
Augur, *a ſoothſayer*

B

Bacon, *hog's fleſh*
Baken, *in an oven*
Beacon, *a notice of danger*
Beckon, *with the hand*
Ballad, *a ſong*
Ballot, *lot by balloting*
Barbara, *a woman's name*
Barbary, *a country*
Barberry, *a fruit*
Baron, *a lord*
Barren, *unfruitful*
Berry, *fruit*
Bury, *to inter the dead*
Breaches, *broken places*
Breeches, *to wear*
Brewing, *of ale*
Bruin, *a bear's name*

* The word *account* is alſo uſed, and that very frequently, in the ſame ſenſe as the preceding word *accompt*.

Borough, *a corporation town*
Burrow, *for rabbits*
Border, *the margin*
Bordure, *in heraldry*

C

Cannon, *a gun*
Canon, *a law*
Calais, *in France*
Chalice, *a cup*
Capital, *chief*
Capitol, *a tower*
Captor, *a prize taker*
Capture, *a prize taken*
Cellar, *for liquor*
Seller, *one who ſells*
Cenſer, *for incenſe*
Cenſor, *a reformer*
Cenſure, *to judge*
Cieling, *of a room*
Sealing, *putting of a ſeal*
Citern, *a kind of harp*
Citron, *fruit*
Centry, *a guard*
Century, *a hundred years*
Centaury, *an herb*
Choler, anger
Collar, *for the neck*
Coquet, *a fickle woman*
Cocket, *a ſchedule*
Conſort, *wife of a king*
Concert, *of muſic*
Couſin, *a relation*
Cozen, *to cheat*
Council, *an aſſembly*
Counſel, *advice*
Common, *public*
Commune, *to converſe*
Confidence, *impudence, &c.*
Confidants, *truſty friends*
Courant, *a newſpaper*
Current, *a ſtream*
Courier, *a meſſenger*
Currier, *a leather dreſſer*
Cymbal, *an inſtrument*
Symbol, *a ſign*
Cruel, *inhuman*
Crewel, *worſted*
Cypreſs, *a tree*
Cyprus, *an iſland*
Culler, *a ſorter of goods*
Colour, *white or black*

D

Deſcent, *going down*
Diſſent, *to diſagree*
Deſert, *merit*
Deſart, *a wilderneſs*
Deceaſe, *death*
Diſeaſe, *a diſtemper*
Deference, *reſpect*
Difference, *diſagreement*
Devices, *inventions*
Deviſes, *inventeth*
Deviſes, *gifts by will*
Devizes, *a town*
Dependence, *relying on*
Dependents, *hangers on*
Dollar, *a Dutch coin*
Dolour, *grief*
Dragon, *a ſerpent*
Dragoon, *a ſoldier*

E

Eaſter, *Chriſt's reſurrection*
Eſther, *a woman's name*
Eaten, *ſwallowed*
Eton, *a town*

Emerge,

Emerge, *to riſe from below*
Immerge, *to plunge into*
Eminent, *noted*
Imminent, *impending*
Emit, *to ſend forth*
Emmet, *an ant*
Enter, *to go in*
Inter, *to bury*
Exerciſe, *labour*
Exorciſe, *conjure*
Extant, *in being*
Extent, *ſpace*

F

Fellon, *a diſeaſe*
Felon, *a criminal*
Fillip, *with the finger*
Philip, *a man's name*
Flour, *ground corn*
Flower, *of the field*
Frances, *a woman's name*
Francis, *a man's name*

G

Geſture, *carriage*
Jeſter, *a merry fellow*
Glutinous, *ſticking*
Gluttonous, *greedy*
Grander, *greater*
Grandeur, *greatneſs*
Grater, *for a nutmeg, &c.*
Greater, *larger*

H

Heaven, *God's throne*
Haven, *harbour*
Hallow, *to make holy*
Hollow, *empty*
Hungary, *a country*
Hungry, *wanting food*
Idle, *lazy*
Idol, *an image*
Incite, *to ſtir up*
Inſight, *knowledge*
Indict, *to impeach*
Indite, *to compoſe*
Ingenious, *of quick parts*
Ingenuous, *candid, free*
Innocence, *harmleſs*
Innocents, *babes*

L

Latin, *a language*
Latten, *tin*
Lettice, *a woman's name*
Lettuce, *an herb*
Leaper, *a jumper*
Leper, *one leperous*
Liar, *a teller of lies*
Lyre, *an inſtrument*
Lower, *more low*
Lour, *to frown*
Leſſen, *to make leſs*
Leſſon, *in reading*
Lethargy, *ſleepineſs*
Liturgy, *common prayer*
Legiſlator, *a law giver*
Legiſlature, *parliament*

M

Manner, *cuſtom*
Manor, *a lordſhip*
Marſhal, *of an army*
Martial, *warlike*
Marten, *a bird*
Martin, *a man's name*
Medal, *a coin*
Meddle, *to interfere*
Metal, *gold or ſilver*

Mettle, *vigour*
Medlar, *fruit*
Medler, *an interferer*
Meſſage, *an errand*
Meſſuage, *houſe*
Mighty, *powerful*
Mity, *full of mites*
Mortar, *to pound in*
Mortar, *made of lime*
More, *in quantity, &c.*
Mower, *one who mows*
Morning, *before noon*
Mourning, *lamenting*
Muſcle, *a ſhell fiſh*
Muzzle, *to tie the mouth*

O

Ordnance, *cannon*
Ordinance, *commandments*

P

Palate, *taſte, reliſh*
Pallet, *a painter's colour board*
Paraſite, *a flatterer*
Paricide, *a murderer*
Parcel, *a ſmall bundle*
Partial, *biaſſed*
Parſon, *a prieſt*
Perſon, *he or ſhe*
Pallas, *a goddeſs*
Palace, *of a king*
Paſtor, *a teacher*
Paſture, *grazing ground*
Patience, *mildneſs*
Patients, *ſick people*
Patron, *protector*
Pattern, *copy*
Peter, *a man's name*
Petre, *ſaltpetre*
Pilate, *a judge*
Pilot, *a guide at ſea*
Piſtol, *ſmall gun*
Piſtole, *a Spaniſh coin*
Poplar, *a tree*
Popular, *loved by the people*
Porcelain, *china ware*
Purſlain, *an herb*
Pour, *to let out liquids*
Power, *might*
Practice, *exerciſe*
Practiſe, *to exerciſe*
Precedent, *an example*
Preſident, *a governor*
Preſence, *being preſent*
Preſents, *gifts*
Prince, *king's ſon*
Princeſs, *king's daughter*
Principal, *chief*
Principle, *firſt cauſe*
Profit, *gain*
Prophet, *a foreteller*
Prophecy, *to foretel*

Q

Quarry, *a ſtone pit*
Query, *a queſtion*
Quaver, *to ſhake a note*
Quiver, *for arrows*

R

Raddiſh, *a garden root*
Reddiſh, *inclining to red*
Raiſon, *dry'd grape*
Reaſon, *argument*
Rancour, *hatred*
Ranker, *more thick*
Regimen, *diet*
Regiment, *of ſoldiers*
Raſor, *an inſtrument*

Razure,

Razure, *taken out*
Relick, *the remainder*
Relict, *a widow*
Recent, *new, freſh*
Reſent, *to be angry*
Rigger, *that rigs or fits out*
Rigour, *ſeverity*

S

Saver, *that ſaves*
Savour, *ſcent or taſte*
Saviour, *deliverer*
Sealing, *of a letter*
Cieling, *of a room*
Satan, *the devil*
Satin, *a ſort of ſilk*
Seaſon, *proper time*
Seizing, *taking poſſeſſion*
Seignior, *Grand Turk*
Senior, *elder*
Senate, *a parliament*
Se'nnight, *a week*
Succour, *help*
Sucker, *a twig*
Suitor, *a petitioner*
Suture, *a ſeam*
Surplice, *a white robe*
Surplus, *over and above*

T

Talents, *parts*
Talons, *claws*
Tenour, *intent*
Tenure, *occupation*
Title, *of honour*
Tittle, *point, jot*
Treaties, *convention*
Treatiſe, *diſcourſe*

U

Value, *worth*
Valley, *a vale or dale*
Vial, *ſmall bottle*
Viol, *a fiddle*
Vacation, *time of reſpite*
Vocation, *a calling*

W

Weather, *fine or foul*
Whether, *which*
Whither, *to what place*
Wither, *to decay*

I have found, by repeated Experience, that Scholars have much ſooner learned to ſpell well by correcting falſe Spelling, than getting by heart what was right: The Reaſon of which is, that they are put upon thinking, and are under a Neceſſity of conſulting their Dictionaries for ſuch Words as they are in doubt about. I have therefore added the following Exerciſes of falſe Spelling, *without any Directions to find out ſuch Words as are wrong, in order that the Learner may find them out himſelf.*

Character of a good Son.

A GUD and dutifull ſun is won who onereth hiſs parants, by paing them the utmoſt difference and riſpect, buy a revaranſhial oh and veneraſhion for them; a filleal affectation for there parſons, and a tendar regard for there ſafety; a conſtant and cheerfull attendence too there adviſe, and a reddy and impliſit obedience to there comands. 27th Feb.

As he becumeth evvery day mor ſinſable off hiſs oblegaſhons too them, he groas evvery day mor willen and mor ſolliſitous to repey them. He imploys hiſs youth two ſuport there age; his abundence two releev there wants; his noledge and ſtrenth two ſuply there infirmitys and decay.

He is carfull of his caracter and repetaſhon in thee world, becaues theres depends upon it. Ever anxeous for there wellfare, and attentiv too there hapeneſs, he indevars, by evvery method in his pour, to prolong there days, that hiſs own may be long in the land.

He reſtes aſured, that God wile not only bliſs obedeent children hear, butt well reward them with thee

ſhee bliſing of heaven, whare it ſhall be well with them for ever. Franklin.

March 4th 95

Character of a good Father.

A GUD fader is ever human, tendar and affecſhonate to hiſs children; he treets them with benaty and kindneſs; corrects with prudence, rebukes with temper, and chaſtiſes with reluctence: He never ſuffers his induljence to degenarate into weekneſs, or his affectation * too be biaſed buy his parſhiallity: As he rejoyſes in there joy, and partiſipates in there affections, he nevar ſuffers them to want a bleſſing which he can beſtow, or to lament ann evel which he can prevent: Whilſt he continues with them he adminiſters too there preſant happeneſs, and provides as much as he can for there futer feliſity. He is dubbly cauſhious in preſarvin his own caracter, becauſe theres depends upon it: He is prudent, therefore, that they may bee hapy; induſtrious, that thay may bee rich; good, and vartuous, that thay may bee reſpected: He inſtructs buy his life, and teaches buy his exemple. As he is thoroly ſatisfyed that piety is the ſource and foundation of every vartu, he takes care too bring them up in the nurtur and admoniſhon of the Lord: That thay ma bee gud men, he endeavers to make them gud Chriſtians; and after having dun evvery thing inn his pour to make them eaſy and happy hear, points out to them the onely infallable means of ſecuring eternal bleſs and tranquilety hereafter. March 18th 95 Franklin.

* Scholars are very apt to confound *affection* with *affectation*, *difference* with *deference*, *ſucceſsfully*, with *ſucceſſively*, *ingenious* with *ingenuous*, and ſuch like words, for which reaſon I have frequently placed them wrong, that they may be early acquainted with their different meanings.

Character

Character of a good Servant or an Apprentice.

A GUD ſarvant will obay his maſter in aw things; will reddily and implifitly ſubmit to hiſs comands without murmering or reluctence; will execute them with zeal, cheerfulneſs, and allacrety; will be ſtrictly honeſt, juſt, and faithful with regard to evary thing comited two his care; endeavering to promote in others that fidelity which he doth himſelf practice, and two diſſwaid them from that fraud of corupſhon which he doth himſelf abhor: He will bee two active and vigelant in thee diſcharge of his duty to ſtand in nead of any admoniſhons to thee performance, or any reproches for the omiſſion of it; he will inſenſabley contract an eſteem and regard for thoſe whom he ſarves, which will naterally grow up into the tendereſt regard and affectation for them; ſow that his labour will become the labour of love, and his ſarvice perfect freadem; he will conſidar himſelf bound buy the laws of God as well as buy the laws of men, to the punctuel diſcharge of that relaſhion which he hath entered into; not mearely as a ſivil but as a morel and religeious oblegaſhon: He will not therefore content himſelf with eye-ſarvice, but at all times be diligent and aſſiduous, as conſhious that he hath not only an earthly but an heavenly Maſter, who knoweth every word and evvery acſhon, who ſeeth in ſecret, and will won day either puniſh or reward him openly. 25th Franklin.

Character of a good Maſter.

A GUD maſter is won who gives unto his ſervant that which is juſt and equal; one who, from a conſheenſhious regard to his duty, and obedeance to thee devine will, is reſolved to deſcharge and fulfil them

hem in this as well as in evvery other particular; ne, who conſiders his ſarvent not as maney doe, as beeing off ann inferor rank and ſpeceious, ſent into he world meerly to bee ſubſarveant to his comands, nd born only to perform them, and whom, thearfore, e hath rite to trete as he thinks moſt propper and conveneent; but as a creator off the ſame rank and dignity with himſelf, maid after the ſame devine immige; as one who, not ſo conſiderabel, is yet perhaps an equally uſefel membar off ſociety, too whom Providence hath apointed ann humbler ſtaſhon in this life; one, whom he hath entered into ſolem contract and agreement with, for the recipprocal preſervaſhon of there mutuel piece and hapeneſs; as ſuch, thearfor, he pays, with the utmoſt ſtrectneſs and punctuallity, whatevar is dew to him for his laber and ſarvitude.

But, moreover, whilſt he is engaged in this laber and ſarvetude, this gud maſter thinks it his indeſpenſable duty to ſuport and protect him: He will not ſufer any other to exerciſe that pour and authorety over him which he only hath a rite too; much leſs too inſult or oppreſs him: A good maſter will now and then indulge hiſs ſervent in ſum relaxaſhon; he will ſlacken a littel the rains of government, loſen the body of ſarvetude, and make him as eaſy and contented as his condiſhon will permitt; if he offend from ignerence, he will rather endevir to remove then to reſent it; if from inadvertancy, he will parden; if even from the worſt off cauſes, he will ſumtimes, nay, even frequently forgive him. Beſ[illegible]s this, the good conſcientious and pious maſter will look upon himſelf bound, as a Chriſtian, to gide, inſtruct, and admoniſh his ſarvants; to guide them buy hiſs wiſdom, to admoniſh them buy hiſs noledge, and to inſtruct them buy hiſs example. He will ſhew that he is fit to rule over others by the comand which he hath

off

off hiſs own paſhons, and keep the noubleſt ſuperiority over his own ſarvants, the ſuperiority of vartue.

April 22d Franklin.

That king left onely by his ſix wifes three children, who rained ſucceſſively, and died childleſs.

Bacon.

No ſuch motion off the ſame atom can bee awl of it exiſtant at wonce; it muſt neads be made graduelly and ſucceſsfully, both as to plaiſe and thyme, ſeaing that bodey cannot at the ſame inſtant be in more plaices than won. Bentley.

The rule off immitateing God can never be ſucceſſively propoſed but upon Chriſten principals; ſuch as that this world is a plaiſe, not of reſt, but of diſcipline. Atterbury.

The reduction off Harfleur was a conqueſt off greate importence, though it ſcarce attoned for the morality that prevailed in the Ingliſh armey.

Smollet's Hiſtory.

Benifit of piece, quiat, and vocation for piety have rendered it neceſſary, in every Chriſtian commonwealth, by lows too ſecure propriety.

29th Hammond.

In thee firſt claſs I ſhall take notiſh of thoſe letters which come too me from imminent bookſellers who, evvery won off them, mention with reſpect thee authors they have prented, and conſequently have an eye to their own advantage, more then that of thee ladys. Spectator.

I ſhall treat on matters which relate to females, as they are concerned too approach or fly from the other ſecks, or as they are tied to them by blood, intereſt, or affection. Spectator.

The

The Duke of Burgundy, who had miſcarryed in his attempt upon Lagny, obeyed his command on pretence of pure difference, &c. Smollet.

God hath furniſhed men with faculties ſuficient to furniſh them in the way they ſhould take, if they will ſeriouſley employ them where there ordinary vacations allow them thee leiſure. Locke.

But this unhappy affection off being wiſe rathar then oneſt, wity then good-natured, is the ſource of moſt of the ill habets of life. Spectator.

He charged in parſon, both on horſeback and on foot, whare the danger was moſt eminent. Smollet.

Charles, fearing that this deference between thee houſes might be productive of delay, repared to thee Houſe of Lords, and perſuaded them to pas the bill in a pathetic ſpeech. Smollet.

The miniſter diſcanted upon the inſolence, the malliſe, the immortality, the ſeditious calumney which had been of late propagated in theatrecal peaces. Smollet.

The Prince deprecated his Majeſty's anger in ſeveral ſubmiſſive lettars, and emplor'd the Quean's meditation. Smollet.

I left the meditations wherein I was, and ſpake to hir in anger. Eſdras.

And this ſarvice being performed, he returned to St. Hellens, where he had left Sir Cloudeſley Shovel with a ſquadron to take on board a bodey off land forces intended for a diſſent upon the coaſt off France. Smollet.

For which raiſin I ſhall indeaver to inliven mortality with wit, and to temper wit with mortality, that

that my readers may, if poſſible, both ways find there account in the ſpeculaſhon of thee dey.

Spectator.

That thee actors in that barberous ſlauter might be perſecuted by the king's advacate according to low. Smollet.

The toilett is there grate ſeen of buſineſs, and the right adjuſting of there hare the principle employment of there lifes. Spectator.

Our adventerour was the third ſun of an imminent citiſen, who had taken particular care to inſtill into his mind an early love of gain, &c.

Spectator.

Then a motion was made to ſoliſit the royal aſcent, in an addreſs to her mageſty. Smollet.

*** I would adviſe that the ſcholars ſhould have repeated exerciſes of tranſcribing from ſome of our beſt authors, ſuch as the Spectators, Guardians, Smollett's Hiſtory, or any other where the ſtyle is eaſy and free; by doing which, they will inſenſibly, as it were, learn to imitate their manner of writing; and it will be uſeful to put them upon making a memorandum upon every word they meet with which has a different ſpelling and meaning, though the ſame, or nearly the ſame pronunciation.

ETYMOLOGY.

THERE are ten parts of ſpeech *
Article, Subſtantive, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Prepoſition, and Interjection.

ARTICLE.

1. An Article points out a Subſtantive, and ſhews the extent of its ſignification.

2. There are two Articles ſtrictly ſo called, *a* and *the* †.

3. *A* is uſed before a Conſonant in a general ſenſe, as *a man*.

* Grammarians in general make but eight. This particular is, however, ſo arbitrary, that different authors adopt different practices. Dr. Lowth, to whom our language owes great obligations, makes nine ſorts of words, or as they are commonly called Parts of Speech, viz. Article, Subſtantive or Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Adverb, Prepoſition, Conjunction, and Interjection. Dr. Prieſtly continues the former number eight with one alteration, viz. ſubſtituting the *Adjective* for the *Participle*. Aſh, in his Grammatical Inſtitutes, makes ten.

† Was it not for the fear of incurring the imputation of arrogance and ſingularity, I ſhould venture to ſay, that there are three articles, *a*, *an*, and *the*, and if two only are to be allowed of, I ſhould prefer calling them *an* and *the*, with obſerving, that before words beginning with a vowel, the *n* was to be dropped, as I conceive it much more agreeable to analogy for a word to drop a letter, than to aſſume one which made no part of it.

4. *The* is uſed in a particular ſenſe, as *the* man: The difference between *a* and *the* is this: *A* reſpects our primary perception, and denotes individuals as unknown: *The* denotes our ſecondary perception, and denotes individuals as known.

To explain this by Example.

I ſee an object paſs by which I never ſaw before: What do I ſay?

There goes *a* beggar with *a* long beard.

The man departs and returns a week after: What do I ſay then?

There goes *the* beggar with *the* long beard*.

5. *A* becomes *an* before a vowel; as *an* apple, and before *h* ſilent, as *an* herb.

6. *A* and *an* are ſometimes uſed to denote the proportion one thing has to another, as this cloth is worth five ſhillings *an* ell.

7. *A* is uſed before a particip'e in *ing*, as John is going *a* hunting, in which place it ſeems to partake of the nature of a prepoſition.

8. *A* is ſometimes redundant; as, *ariſe* for *riſe*; *awake* for *wake*, &c.

9. *A* is uſed only in the ſingular number, except before the Adjectives *few* and *many*, and the Numerals, hundreds, thouſands, &c. as a *few* apples; a great *many* apples; a hundred men; a thouſand pounds.

10. *The* is uſed in both numbers; as, *the* man or *the* men.

* See Harris's Hermes.

11. *The*

11. *The* is uſed before Adverbs of the comparative and ſuperlative degree; as, *the* more I ſtudy *the* better I learn.

Dick ſtudies *the* leaſt of any.

12. A Subſtantive without an Article is taken in its moſt extenſive ſenſe; as, *man* was made for ſociety, *i. e.* all *men*.

Proper names, as *John*, *Alexander*, *Southampton*; abſtract names, as *virtue*, *vice*, *love*, *hatred*; and names of metals, herbs, ſpices, liquids, grains, &c. are uſed without an Article, as *gold*, *thyme*, *ginger*, *ale*, *wheat*, &c.

SUBSTANTIVE.

13. A Subſtantive is the name of a thing.

14. There are two ſorts of Subſtantives, proper and common.

15. Proper Subſtantives are aſſigned to particular perſons, places, &c. as *William*, *Southampton*, &c.

Common Subſtantives expreſs a whole kind, as *man*, *horſe*, &c.

NUMBER.

16. Number is the diſtinction of one from more.

17. There are two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural.

The Singular ſpeaks but of one, as *boy*. The Plural ſpeaks of more than one, as *boys*.

18. The Plural is generally formed by adding *s* to the Singular, as *hand* makes *hands*, &c.

19. To words ending *ch*, *ſh*, *ſs*, or *x*, the ſyllable *es* muſt be added, as *crutch*, *crutches*; *ſaſh*, *ſaſhes*;

ſaſhes; *croſs*, *croſſes*; *witneſs*, *witneſſes*; *fox*, *foxes*, *&c.*

20. When a Conſonant comes before *y* in the Singular, *y* is changed into *ie*, with the addition of *s* in the Plural; as, *cry*, *cries*.

21. *F*, in the Singular, is commonly changed into *ves*, in the Plural; as, *calf*, *calves*; except a few words, ſuch as *muff*, *hoof*, *dwarf*, &c.

22. The following words are irregular, or have kept the Saxon plurals, *man*, *men*; *woman*, *women*; *ox*, *oxen*; *brother*, *brethren*; *gooſe*, *geeſe*; *mouſe*, *mice*; *louſe*, *lice*; *tooth*, *teeth*; *foot*, *feet*; *die*, *dice*; *penny*, *pence*.

23. Words purely Latin, Greek, Hebrew, &c. retain their original Plurals; as, *erratum*, *errata*; *phenomenon*, *phenomena*; *beau* makes *beaux*.

24. The Hebrew words *cherub*, and *ſeraph*, make *cherubim* and *ſeraphim*, and by the Chaldaic termination, *cherubin* and *ſeraphin*.

25. *Sheep*, *deer*, &c. have the Singular and Plural alike, but are Singular when *a* or *one* goes before them.

26. Some Subſtantives, from the nature of the things which they expreſs, are uſed only in the Singular or Plural form; as, *gold*, *wheat*,* *pitch*, *ſloth*,

* There are many words which in general have no Plurals, as *wool*, *wheat*, &c. which people who are much converſant with the things which they ſignify, and who have occaſion to make more diſtinctions among them, uſe in the Plural number, and ſometimes thoſe Plurals get into writting. *The* coarſer wools *have their uſes alſo.* Preceptor, vol. 2, p. 435. Prieſtly.

In commercial concerns it would be difficult to do without this mode of expreſſion, and as rules are founded on practice, it ſhould ſeem that this may be admitted, at leaſt, as an exception to the above general rule.

pride,

pride, &c. cannot be Plural; and the *bellows*, *ſciſſars*, *lungs*, *bowels*, &c. cannot be Singular.

CASE.

27. In the Engliſh language, the Subſtantive has but one caſe *, namely, the Genitive or Poſſeſſive, as *God's grace*, or *the grace of God*.

28. The *s* and apoſtrophe are not here uſed inſtead of *his*; as this caſe is an abbreviation from the Saxon Genitive, which uſed to end in *is*; as, for *God is grace*, we ſay *God's grace*.

GENDER.

29. Gender is the diſtinction of ſex.

30. The Engliſh language has three Genders, viz. the Maſculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter.

31. The Maſculine and the Feminine are, with ſingular propriety, applied to animals; as, *a bull*, *a cow*; and the Neuter, to things without life, as *a table*, &c.

32. Things without life are figuratively uſed as perſons, and become male or female; as, the *hills* retired each to *his* place; every thing under the *moon* is as variable as *herſelf*.

33. Some Subſtantives diſtinguiſh their Gender by their termination; as *prince*, *princeſs*; *lion*, *lioneſs*; *hero*, *heroine*; *executor*, *executrix*, &c.

34. Some by different words, as *boy*, *girl*, &c.

* Though our beſt grammarians, I think, with propriety, make but one Caſe, yet, when we come to parſe the Exerciſes of falſe Engliſh, we ſhall call the Subſtantive which comes before a verb, and anſwers to the queſtion *who?* or *what?* the *Nominative*, and the Subſtantive that follows a Verb or a Prepoſition, the *Objective* caſe.

35. *He, ſhe, it*, muſt always agree in Gender with their Antecedent, or the Subſtantive for which they ſtand; as, the *boy* is good, *he* learns his book: The *girl* is naughty, *ſhe* blots her bock: The *pen* has ſerv'd a week, *it* was made of a good quill.

PRONOUN.

36. A Pronoun is uſed for a Subſtantive.

37. In a Pronoun there are four things to be conſidered, viz. Perſon, Number, Caſe, and Gender.

PERSON.

38. There are three Perſons.

39. The Firſt ſpeaks of ourſelves.

40. The Second is ſpoken to.

41. The Third is ſpoken of.

42. *I* is the firſt Perſon Singular; as *I* love.

43. *Thou* is the ſecond Perſon Singular; as *thou* loveſt, or *you* love.

44. *He, ſhe, it*; a Subſtantive or a Sentence is of the third Perſon Singular; as, *he* loves, *ſhe* dances, the *pen* is good, *it* ſerves a long time, the *man* walks, *to riſe betimes* is wholeſome.

45. *We*, or *I* and another or more perſons, are of the firſt Perſon Plural, as *we* play, or the *boy* and *I* play.

46. *Ye* or *you*, or *thou* and another or more perſons, are of the ſecond Perſon Plural; as *ye* or *you* are idle, *thou* and *thy* ſiſter are naughty.

47. *They*, two or more Subſtantives, or two or more Sentences, are of the third Perſon Plural, as

they

they run, the *boys* play, *to riſe betimes* and *to ſtudy diligently* are profitable.

48. When a Subſtantive is ſpoken to, it is of the ſecond Perſon; as, who *art thou*, O man! who *deſpiſeſt* the mercies of the moſt High.

NUMBER.

49. Pronouns, like Subſtantives, have two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural.

CASE.

50. Pronouns have two Caſes, the Nominative and the Objective*.

51. The Nominative Caſes are *I*, *thou* or *you*; *he*, *ſhe*, *it*; *we*, *ye* or *you*; *they*, *who*, *whoever* or *whoſever*.

52. The Objective Caſes are *me*, *thee*, *him*, *her*, *us*, *you*, *them*, *whom*, and *whomſoever*.

53. The Nominative Caſes of the Pronouns come before the Verb; as *I* write, &c.

54. Except in the Imperative Mood, as, write *thou*, or when a queſtion is aſked, as *does* the boy write? Where the Nominative ſtands after the Verb, or the Sign of the Verb; or after *am*, *art*, *is*, *are*, *was*, and *were*: As *I* am he, *thou* art ſhe, *it* was ſhe, *theſe* are they. *Who* were they?

* Dr. Lowth ſays three; the Nominative, the Genitive, or Poſſeſſive; like Nouns; and moreover a caſe which follows the Verb active, or the Preposition, expreſſing the Object of an action, or of a relation. It anſwers to the Oblique Caſes in Latin, and may be properly enough called *The Objective Caſe*.—Dr. Prieſtly prefers the term *Oblique Caſe* of Dr. Johnſon to *Objective Caſe*, which Dr. Lowth uſes.

55. The Objective Caſes of the Pronouns follow a Verb, or a Prepoſition; as my brother beat *me*, or *thee*, or *him*, or *her*, or *us*, or *you*, or *them*. This taſk is for *me*. To whom do *you* aſſign this taſk? To *thee*.

GENDER.

56. Gender reſpects only the third Perſon Singular of the Pronouns, viz. *he*, *ſhe*, *it*: *He* is Maſculine, *ſhe* Feminine, and *it* is Neuter.

57. *This* and *that* are called Demonſtratives, becauſe they point out what particular perſon or thing is meant; as *this* man, *that* man. *This* book, *that* book.

58. *This* refers to a thing near at hand, and makes *theſe* in the Plural. *That* refers to a thing farther off, and makes *thoſe* in the Plural.

59. When *that* ſupplies the place of *who* or *which*, it is a Relative; as, the boy *that* is diligent is rewarded, the book *that* I read is Horace; but is not ſo elegant as *who* or *which*.

60. *That* is ſometimes uſed for *that which*, or *the thing which*; as, Sir, I think the meat wants *that* (or the thing which) I have, viz. baſting.

61. *That* is ſometimes a Conjunction; as, the boy ſtudies *that* he may learn. Or,

It is not *that* I love you leſs
Than when before your feet I lay,
But, to prevent the ſad increaſe
Of hopeleſs love, I keep away.

Waller.

62. *My*

62. *My*, *mine*, *thy*, *thine*, *his*, *her*, *hers*, *its*, *our*, *ours*, *your*, *yours*, *their*, *theirs*, are called Poſſeſſives, becauſe they are expreſſive of ſomething which we are in poſſeſſion of; as, *my* book.

63. *My*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *its*, *our*, *your*, and *their*, are joined to a Subſtantive; as, *my* ſhoe, *thy* hat, &c.

64. *Mine*, *thine*, *hers*, *ours*, *yours*, and *theirs*, are uſed without a Subſtantive, yet it is underſtood, tho' not expreſſed; as, this ſhoe is *mine*, this hat is *thine*.

65. *Who* and *which* are Relatives; *who* relates to perſons, as, the boy *who* learns is praiſed; and *which* to things, as, the book *which* I bought is torn.

66. *Whoſe* is the Poſſeſſive caſe of *who*, but not of *which*, and therefore cannot be applied to things with propriety; as, the man *whoſe* wit is dear at a groat is right; but the wit *whoſe* keenneſs is ſeverely felt is wrong.

67. *Own*, *ſelf*, or *ſelves*, are joined to Poſſeſſives, as my *own* hat, *thyſelf* knoweſt beſt, the ladies did it *themſelves*.

68. *Own* is ſometimes uſed as a Subſtantive; as, my *own*, but is more probably the paſſive Participle of the Verb *owe*, viz. *owen* or *own*. It partakes much of the nature of an Adjective, and emphatically denotes property, as, this is my *own* houſe.

69. *Self* may be conſidered ſometimes as an Adjective, and ſometimes as a Subſtantive; as an Adjective thus: Shoot another arrow that *ſelf* way: As a Subſtantive thus: Awake and ſtrive your excellent *ſelf* to excel.

70. As it takes a regular Plural as Subſtantives, it may be *ſuch* when joined to *my*, *thy*, *her*, as a Subſtantive ſingular; and *our* and *your* in the Plural: As next to the knowledge of God, the knowledge of *ourſelves* ſeems moſt worthy of our endeavours.

71. *Himſelf* and *themſelves* are, through cuſtom, uſed inſtead of *his ſelf*, *their ſelves* in their Nominative caſe: As, *himſelf* ſhall revenge it: *Themſelves* have made themſelves worthy to ſuffer it. The impropriety here is glaringly evident, but as it would appear an affected ſingularity to alter it, we muſt ſubmit to cuſtom.

72. *What* ſupplies the place of *that*, or *the thing which*; as, *what* I do ye know not, *i. e.* that which, or the thing which.

73 When *what* aſks a queſtion, it has the nature of an Adjective; as, *what* man is that?

74. *What* is ſometimes elliptically uſed; as, *What* tho' none live my Innocence to tell? I know it, *i. e. What* ſignifies it, tho', &c.

75. *Each*, *every*, *any*, *ſome*, *one*, *none*, *either*, *neither*, are called Partitives, as they denote a part of a Number, or Diſtributives, as they make up a Number.

76. *Other* and *another*, tho' ranked among Pronouns, are more properly Adjectives: *Other* * is joined to Subſtantives in the Plural Number; as, *other men*, and *another* to a Singular Subſtantive, as *another* man.

77. *Others* is expreſſive of both the Adjective and the Subſtantive; as, let *others* do it; *i. e. other men.*

* Sometimes *other* is joined to a Subſtantive in the Singular Number; as, *the one* or *the other.*

ADJECTIVE.

78. An Adjective is joined to a Subſtantive, and expreſſes its nature or quality.

79. An Adjective has no variation in Number, Gender, or Caſe, but admits of *more* or *leſs*, or different Degrees of Compariſon.

80. In its ſimple ſtate it is called the Poſitive Degree; as, *great*, *ſmall*.

81. When the ſignification is ſomewhat enlarged or diminiſhed, it is called the Comparative Degree; as, *greater*, *ſmaller*.

82. In its higheſt or loweſt ſignification it is called the Superlative Degree; as, *greateſt*, *ſmalleſt*.

83. The Poſitive becomes the Comparative by the addition of *er*, when the Poſitive ends with a conſonant, as *ſmall*, *ſmaller*; and by the addition of *r* only, when the Poſitive ends in *e*, as *wiſe*, *wiſer*: And the Compariſon is ſometimes formed by the Adverb *more*, as *rigid*, *more rigid*.

84. The Poſitive becomes the Superlative by the addition of *eſt*, when the Poſitive ends with a conſonant, as *ſmall*, *ſmalleſt*; and by the addition of *ſt* only when the Poſitive ends in *e*; as, *wiſe*, *wiſeſt*: And the Superlative is ſometimes formed by the Adverb, *moſt*, as *rigid*, *moſt rigid*.

85. Adjectives which have the following terminations are more elegantly compared by *more* or *moſt*, than by *er* or *eſt*.

ain	as	certain	ly	as	godly
ive		conducive	ky		rocky
cal		angelical	my		gloomy
en		golden	able		commendable
ous		virtuous	id		candid
nt		benevolent	ing		charming
fy		puffy	iſh		peeviſh
ble		viſible	ſome		troubleſome
al		mortal	ſt		honeſt
ry		neceſſary	ny		ſkinny
ght		fraught	ful		powerful
leſs		careleſs	lt		difficult

86. The following Adjectives are irregular in their Compariſon.

Poſitive.	*Comp.*	*Super.*
Good	better	beſt
Bad, evil, or ill	worſe	worſt
Little	leſs	leaſt
Much, or many	more	moſt
Late	later	lateſt, or laſt.

87. Two Comparatives, as *more braver*, and two Superlatives, as *moſt braveſt*, are improper.

88. Two Superlatives may be applied to God with ſingular propriety; as, *the moſt Higheſt:* i. e. *higher than the Higheſt* *.

* This is mentioned on the authority of Dr. Lowth, but is not univerſally aſſented to; certain it is that Grammar ſtrongly militates againſt it, though any one muſt be fully juſtified in adopting the opinion of ſo great a man.

89. *Chief*

89. *Chief* and *extreme* are Superlatives, and therefore *chiefeſt* and *extremeſt* are improper.

90. There are ſome Adjectives which cannot be enlarged or diminiſhed, and conſequently cannot be compared; as, *any*, *each*, *every*, *ſome*, *all*, &c.

V E R B.

91. A Verb ſignifies to *do*, to *ſuffer*, or to *be*.

92. There are three kinds of Verbs, Active, Paſſive, and Neuter.

93. An Active Verb expreſſes action, and has an agent to act, and an object acted upon; as, *Tommy whips the top*. *Whipping* is the action, *Tommy* the agent, and *top* the object acted upon.

94. A Verb Paſſive expreſſes a paſſion, or a ſuffering, or the receiving of an action. It has an object acted upon, and an agent by which it is acted upon; as, *the top is whipped by Tommy*. *Whipping* is the action ſuffered or received, *top* is the object acted upon, and *Tommy* the agent by which it is acted upon.

95. Every Verb muſt have a Nominative caſe which anſwers to the queſtion *who?* or *what?* and with which the Verb muſt agree in Number and Perſon.

96. In a Verb Active, the agent takes the lead, and is the Nominative; as, *Who whips the top? Tommy*. Here there is ſomething done *by* the Nominative.

97. In a Verb Paſſive, the object takes the lead, and is the Nominative; as, *What was whipped by Tommy? The top*. Here there is ſomething done *to*, or *ſuffered*, by the Nominative.

98. A Verb Neuter expreſſes being, or a ſtate of being, and either has no action at all, as *I am a boy*, *Betſey is a good girl*, or, when it has any action, it terminates in the agent, and cannot paſs over to a different object, as *the boy runs*, *the girl cries*; *the boy ſleeps*, *the horſe trots*, *the aſs brays*, &c. &c.

TENSES or TIMES.

99. There are three Times: The Preſent, as *I love*; the Paſt, as *I loved*; and the Future, as *I ſhall or will love.*

100. Theſe Times may be ſubdivided into Imperfect and Perfect, viz. the Preſent Imperfect, as *I love*, *am loving*, or *do love*; the Preſent Perfect, as *I have loved*; the Paſt Imperfect, as *I loved*, *was loving*, or *did love*; the Paſt Perfect, as *I had loved*; the Future Imperfect, as *I ſhall* or *will love*; and the Future Perfect, as *I ſhall have loved.*

MODES.

There are four Modes or ways of forming Verbs, viz. the INDICATIVE, which affirms, denies, or elſe aſks a queſtion; as, *I read*; *I do not read*; *Do I read?*

The IMPERATIVE.

Which bids or commands; as, *Read thou.*

The SUBJUNCTIVE.

Which depends upon another Verb in the ſame ſentence, and has generally ſome Conjunction before it; as, *What hinders, that I may not read?*

The INFINITIVE.

Which is uſed in any undeterminate ſenſe with the Particle *to* before it; as, *to read.*

The

The different Perſons of the Verb are ſometimes formed by the termination of the Verb itſelf; as, *I read, thou readeſt, he readeth* or *reads, we, ye,* or *you,* and *they read*; *I loved, thou lovedſt,* or *you loved*; *he loved, we, ye,* or *you,* and *they loved.* Here the Verb changes its ending.

The Perſons are only formed by the termination of the Verb in the Preſent and Paſt Times of the Indicative Mode.

In all other Times, the Perſons are formed by the auxiliary or helping ſigns, and the termination of the Verb continues the ſame through all the Perſons; as, *I do love, thou doſt* or *you do love; he doth* or *does love; we do love; ye* or *you do love; they do love.*

The auxiliary or helping ſigns are, *to, do, did, have, had, may, might, can, could, would, ſhould, ſhall, will, let**, and *muſt.*

When

* *Let,* before the firſt Perſon, expreſſes praying, entreating, or an ardent reſolution; as, let me die with the Philiſtines; ariſe, let us go hence.

In the third Perſon Singular or Plural, it is the Imperative ſign; as, let him be puniſhed as he deſerves; let them be as ſheep without a ſhepherd. *Let* has an Infinitive Mode after it without the Prepoſition *to*; as,

> But one ſubmiſſive word which you *let* fall,
> Will make him in good humour with us all. Dryden.

Muſt is an Imperfect Verb, and only uſed before another Verb. It is uſed in all Perſons; as, I muſt walk; thou muſt walk, &c.

Would denotes inclination of will; as, I would do it if I could.

Should implies obligation; as, he ſhould have done it a year ago, *i. e.* it was his duty, or, he was under an obligation to have done it.

Will, in the firſt Perſon Singular and Plural, is poſitively expreſſive of intention; as, I will have him in an inſtant; we will do their buſineſs preſently. In the ſecond and third Perſon it barely foretells; as, thou wilt never become good; he will not be here before to-morrow; ye will not be adviſed in time; they will find themſelves miſtaken.

When *am*, *was*, and *be*, are connected with a Participle ending in *ed*, *t*, or *n*, they are Paſſive ſigns; as, *I am whipped*; *I was taught*; *the ox may be ſlain.*

If connected with a Participle in *ing*, they ſerve to expreſs an extended time, and have an Active or a Neuter ſignification; as, *I am beating*, *I am running.*

But when they are connected with no Participle, they are Neuter Verbs; as, *I am good*; *he was naughty*; *be he ever ſo ſtrong*; and are thus formed:

	1ſt Perſ.	*2d Perſon.*	*3d Perſ.*
Sing.	I am,	thou art, or you are,	he is.
Plur.	We are,	ye or you are,	they are.
Sing.	I be,	thou beeſt, or you be,	he be.
Plur.	We be,	ye or you be,	they be.
Sing.	I was,	thou waſt, or you were,	he was.
Plur.	We were,	ye or you were,	they were.

The Auxiliary Signs are formed thus:

Sing.	I do,	thou doſt, or you do,	he doth or does.
Plur.	We do,	ye or you did,	they do.
Sing.	I did,	thou didſt, or you did,	he did.
Plur.	We did,	ye or you did,	they did.
Sing.	I have,	thou haſt, or you have,	he hath or has.
Plur.	We have,	ye or you have,	they have.

Shall is the very reverſe: For, in the firſt Perſon Singular and Plural, it foretells or promiſes; as, I ſhall come to-morrow; we ſhall dine with the mayor on Friday. And in the ſecond and third Perſons, it promiſes, commands, or threatens; as, thou ſhalt do thy work; he ſhall mind his buſineſs; ye ſhall know yourſelves; they ſhall have enough.

Ought, which has been uſed as a Helping Verb, is an Imperfect Verb, as, you ought to remember your duty.

1ſt Perſ.

	1ſt Perſ.	*2d Perſ.*	*3d Perſ.*
Sing.	I had,	thou hadſt, or you had,	he had.
Plur.	We had,	ye or you had,	they had.
Sing.	I may,	thou mayeſt, or you may,	he may.
Plur.	We may,	ye or you may,	they may.
Sing.	I might,	thou mighteſt, or you might,	he might.
Plur.	We might,	ye or you might,	they might.
Sing.	I can,	thou can'ſt, or you can,	he can.
Plur.	We can,	ye or you can,	they can.
Sing.	I could,	thou couldeſt, or you could,	he could.
Plur.	We could,	ye or you could	they could.
Sing.	I would,	thou wouldeſt, or you would,	he would.
Plur.	We would,	ye or you would,	they would.
Sing.	I ſhould,	thou ſhouldeſt, or you ſhould,	he ſhould.
Plur.	We ſhould,	ye or you ſhould,	they ſhould.
Sing.	I ſhall,	thou ſhalt, or you ſhall,	he ſhall.
Plur.	We ſhall,	ye or you ſhall,	they ſhall.
Sing.	I will,	thou wilt, or you will,	he will.
Plur.	We will,	ye or you will,	they will.
Sing.	Let me,		let him.
Plur.	Let us,		let them.

Muſt is the ſame in all Perſons.

To is the ſign of the Infinitive Mode, and does not vary.

The Formation of an Active or Neuter Verb, thro' all the Modes and Times:

INDICATIVE MODE.

The preſent Time paſſing.

Sing. I love, do love, or am loving; thou loveſt, doſt love, or art loving; he loveth or loves, doth or does love, or is loving.

Plur. We love, do love, or are loving; ye or you love, do love, or are loving; they love, do love, or are loving.

The preſent finiſhed.

Sing. I have loved, or have been loving; thou haſt loved, or haſt been loving; he hath or has loved, or hath or has been loving.

Plur. We have loved, or have been loving; ye or you have loved, or have been loving; they have loved, or have been loving.

The paſt paſſing.

Sing. I loved, did love, or was loving; thou lovedſt, didſt love, or waſt loving; or you loved, did love, or were loving; he loved, did love, or was loving.

Plur. We loved, did love, or were loving; ye loved, did love, or were loving; they loved, did love, or were loving.

The finiſhed Paſt.

Sing. I had loved, or had been loving; thou hadſt loved, or hadſt been loving; or you had loved, or had been loving; he had loved, or had been loving.

Plur. We had loved, or had been loving; ye had loved, or had been loving; they had loved, or had been loving.

The

The passing Future.

Sing. I shall or will love, or be loving; thou shalt or wilt love, or be loving; he shall or will love, or be loving.

Plur. We shall or will love, or be loving; ye or you shall or will love, or be loving; they shall or will love, or be loving.

The Future finished.

Sing. I shall or will have loved, or shall have been loving; thou shalt or wilt have loved, or shalt have been loving; he shall or will have loved, or shall have been loving.

Plur. We shall or will have loved, or have been loving; ye or you shall or will have loved, or have been loving; they shall or will have loved, or have been loving.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing. Love thou, or do thou love; let him love; let us love; love ye; let them love.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Sing. I may love, or be loving; thou mayest love, or be loving, &c.
I can love, or be loving, &c.
I might love, or be loving, &c.
I could love, or be loving, &c.
I should love, or be loving, &c.
I may have loved, or have been loving, &c.
I might have loved, or have been loving, &c.
I could have loved, or have been loving, &c.
I would have loved, or have been loving, &c.
I should have loved, or have been loving, &c.
I might have had loved, or might have had been loving, &c.

I could

I could have had loved, or could have had been loving, &c.
I would have had loved, &c.
I ſhould have had loved, &c.
I ſhall have loved, or have been loving, &c.
I will have loved, or have been loving, &c.

INFINITE.

To love.
To have loved, or have had loved.
To be about to love.
Loving.

The Formation of a Verb Paſſive. *Indicative Mode.*

The preſent Time Imperfect.

I am loved, thou art or you are loved, he is loved; we are loved, ye or you are loved, they are loved.

Preſent Perfect.

I have been loved, thou haſt or you have been loved; he hath or has been loved; we have been loved, ye or you have been loved, they have been loved.

The paſt Time Imperfect.

I was loved, thou waſt or you were loved; he was loved, we were loved, ye or you were loved, they were loved.

Paſt Perfect.

I had been loved, thou hadſt or you had been loved, he had been loved; we had been loved, ye or you had been loved, they had been loved.

Future Imperfect.

I ſhall or will be loved; thou ſhalt or wilt, or you ſhall or will be loved; he ſhall or will be loved; we ſhall or will be loved; ye or you ſhall or will be loved, they ſhall or will be loved.

Future

Future Perfect.

I ſhall or will have been loved; thou ſhalt or wilt, or you ſhall or will have been loved; he ſhall or will have been loved; we ſhall or will have been loved; ye or you ſhall or will have been loved; they ſhall or will have been loved.

Imperative Mode.

Sing. Be thou loved; let him be loved.
Plur. Let us be loved; be ye or you loved; let them be loved.

Subjunctive.

I may be loved, thou mayeſt be loved, &c.
I can be loved, thou canſt be loved, &c.
I might be loved, thou mighteſt be loved, &c.
I could be loved, thou couldeſt be loved, &c.
I ſhould be loved, thou ſhouldeſt be loved, &c.
I may have been loved, thou mayeſt have been loved, &c.
I might have been loved, thou mighteſt have been loved, &c.
I could have been loved, thou couldeſt have been loved, &c.
I would have been loved, thou wouldeſt have been loved, &c.
I ſhould have been loved, thou ſhouldeſt have been loved, &c.
I might have had been loved, thou mighteſt have had been loved, &c.
I could have had been loved, thou couldeſt have had been loved, &c.
I would have had been loved, thou wouldeſt have had been loved, &c.
I ſhould have had been loved, thou ſhouldeſt have had been loved, &c.
I ſhall have been loved, thou ſhalt have been loved, &c.

I will have been loved, thou wilt have been loved, &c.

Infinitive.

To be loved.
To have or had been loved.
To be about to be loved.
Loved.

Irregular Verbs.

When the Paſt Time ends in *ed*, the verb is regular; as, *I love*, in the Preſent Tenſe or Time, makes *I loved* in the Paſt Time.

When the Paſt Time does not end in *ed*, as, *I run* in the Preſent Time, and *I ran* in the Paſt Time, the Verb is irregular.

The principal Part of the Irregular Verbs are thoſe that follow: In the firſt Column the Verb is in the Preſent Time, in the ſecond in the Paſt, and in the third you have the Participle.

Preſent.	*Paſt.*	*Participle.*
As	was	been
Awake	awoke	awoke
Abide	abode	
Be		been
Bend	bent	bent
Bear	bore, or bare	born
Begin	began	begun
Bereave	bereft	bereft
Beſeech	beſought	beſought
Beat	beat	beaten
Bid	bade	bidden
Bind	bound	bound
Bite	bit	bitten
Bleed	bled, blooded	bled
Blow	blew,	blown
Break	broke, brake	broken
Breed	bred	bred

Preſent.	*Paſt.*	*Participle.*
Bring	brought	brought
Buy	bought	bought
Can	could	
Catch	caught, or catched	caught
Chide	chid	chidden
Chuſe, or chooſe	choſe	choſen
Cleave	clave, or clove	cloven, or cleft
Climb	clomb, or climbed	clomb or climbed
Come	came	come
Creep	crept, or creeped	crept
Cling	clang, clung	clung
Crow	crew, or crowed	crowed or crown
Dare	durſt, or dared	dared
Do	did	done
Deal	dealt	dealt
Dig	dug	dug
Draw	drew	drawn
Die, regular	died	died
Drink	drank	drunk or drunken
Dream	dreamt	dreamt
Drive	drove	driven
Dwell	dwelt	dwelt
Eat	eat, or ate	eaten
Fall	fell	fallen
Feed	fed	fed
Feel	felt	felt
Fight	fought	fought
Find	found	found
Flee	fled	fled
Fling	flang, flung	flung
Fly	flew	flown
Forſake	forſook	forſaken
Freight	freighted, or fraught	fraught
Freeze	froze	frozen
Get	(formerly) gat (now) got	gotten, got

Preſent.	*Paſt.*	*Participle.*
Geld	gelded, or gelt	gelt
Give	gave	given
Gild	gilded, or gilt	gilt
Grind	ground	ground
Gird	girded	girt
Go	went	gone
Grave	graved	graven
Grow	grew	grown
Hang	hung, or hanged	hung
Have	had	had
Hear	heard	heard
Help	helped, or helpt	helpen or holpen
Heave	hove	hoven
Hew	hewed	hewn
Hide	hid	hidden
Hold	held	holden
Keep	kept	kept
Know	knew	known
Lay	laid	laid
Lead	led	led
Leap	leaped, or lept	lept
Leave	left	left
Lend	lent	lent
Lie	lay	lain
Loſe	loſt	loſt
Make	made	made
Mean	meant	meant
Mow	mowed	mown
Meet	met	met
Rend	rent	rent
Ride	rode	ridden
Ring	rang	rung
Riſe	roſe	riſen
Run	ran	run
See	ſaw	ſeen
Seek	ſought	ſought
Sit	ſat	ſat, or ſitten

Preſent.	*Paſt.*	*Participle.*
Slay	ſlew	ſlain
Slide	ſlid	ſlidden
Sleep	ſlept	ſlept
Sling	ſlang, or ſlung	ſlung
Smell	ſmelt	ſmelt
Smite	ſmote	ſmitten
Snow	ſnowed	ſnown
Sow	ſowed	ſown
Speak	ſpoke, ſpake	ſpoken
Spell	ſpelled	ſpelt
Spill	ſpilled	ſpilt
Spend	ſpent	ſpent
Steal	ſtole	ſtolen
Spin	ſpan, ſpun	ſpun
Spit	ſpat	ſpitten
Stand	ſtood	ſtood
Stick	ſtuck	ſtuck
Sting	ſtung	ſtung
Sweep	ſwept	ſwept
Strike	ſtruck	ſtricken
Strive	ſtrove	ſtriven
Swear	ſwore	ſworn
Swell	ſwelled	ſwollen
Swing	ſwang	ſwung
Swim	ſwam	ſwum
Take	took	taken
Tear	tare	torn
Thrive	throve	thriven
Think	thought	thought
Throw	threw	thrown
Tread	trod	trodden
Win	wan, won	won
Wear	wore	worn
Weave	wove	woven
Wind	wound	wound
Work	worked	wrought
Wring	wrung	wrung
Write	wrote	written

101. To expreſs what is paſt without an Auxiliary or helping Verb, the Paſt Time of the Verb muſt be uſed; as, the boy *ran*, not *run* a race; the lady *ſang*, not *ſung* a ſong, &c.

102. The Auxiliaries *am*, *be*, *was*, *were*, *have*, *had*, *have been*, *had been*, *ſhall have been*, *might have*, *could have*, *ſhall have*, *will have*, or *muſt have*, take the Participle of the Verb after them, and not the Paſt Time; as, I am *taken*, I be *taken*, I was *taken*, we were *taken*, they have, they had, they may have, they may have been, they could have, or could have been, they ſhall have, or ſhall have been, they will have, they muſt have, or muſt have been *taken* *.

103. The Auxiliaries, *do*, *may*, *can*, *did*, *might*, *could*, *would*, *ſhould*, *ſhall*, and *will*, take the Preſent Time of the Verb after them; as, I do *take*, I may, can, did, might, could, would, ſhould, ſhall, and will *take*.

PARTICIPLES.

A Participle is derived from a Verb, and, like it, denotes *being*, as I am *ſitting*; *doing*, as I am *writing*; and *ſuffering*, as I am *whipped*.

The Active and Neuter Participle ends in *ing*, as *Walking*, *ſleeping*; and the Paſſive Participle in *ed*, *t*, or *n*, as *loved*, *taught*, *ſlain*.

When a Participle has no reſpect to Time, or when it is compared, it becomes an Adjective; as, a *pacing* horſe, a *learned* man, a *more learned* man, &c.

* The Paſſive Participle is diſtinguiſhed from the Active by having ſome part of the helping Verb *am* before it; as, I have or had taken, is the Active, but I have or had *been* taken, is the Paſſive Participle.

ADVERBS.

104. An Adverb is joined to a Verb, and expreſſes ſome circumſtance or quality of the action or ſignification; as, the boy reads *well.*

It is likewiſe joined to an Adjective, a Participle, or another Adverb.

To an Adjective, as a *very pretty* girl.

To a Participle, as the boy has *ſpoken prettily.*

To another Adverb, as it was *very prudently* done.

Adverbs may be reduced to the following Claſſes:

1. *Of Time.*

Time Preſent; as, *now, to-day.*

Time Paſt; as, *before, already, yeſterday, heretofore, long ſince, lately.*

The Time to come; as, *preſently, immediately, by and by, inſtantly, ſtraightway, to-morrow, not yet, hereafter, henceforth,* or *henceforward.*

Alſo, an Indefinite Time; as, *When, often, oftentimes, ſometimes, ſeldom, daily, yearly, always, then, ever, never* *, *again.*

2. *Of Place*; as, *Where, here, there, elſewhere, everywhere, no where, ſome where, any where, within, without, whither, hither, thither, witherward, towards, hitherward, thitherward, upward, downward, forward, backward, above, below, whence, hence, thence, whitherſoever.*

3. *Of Number*; as, *once, twice, thrice, four times, five times, rarely, ſeldom, frequently, often.*

4. *Of Order*; as, *laſtly, laſt of all, ſecondly, thirdly, fourthly,* &c. *ſo forth, finally.*

5. *Of Quantity*; as, *how much, how great, enough, ſufficient, ſomewhat, ſomething, nothing.*

* Some of our beſt writers uſe *never* very improperly for *ever*; as, let it be placed in *never* ſo clear a light, or *never* ſo near him. Atterbury.

6. *Of affirming*; as, *verily, truly, undoubtedly, unfeignedly, yea, yes, truly, ſurely, indeed*, &c.

7. *Of denying*; as, *nay, no, not, in no wiſe, not at all.*

8. *Of Doubting*; as, *perhaps, peradventure, by chance.*

9. *Of Comparing*, as, *how, as,* * *ſo, how much, leſs, leaſt, more, very, rather, than, whether, either, neither, alſo, exceedingly, almoſt, well nigh, little, leſs, leaſt of all, as it were, alike, otherwiſe, differently, far otherwiſe, even as, in like manner, elſe, ſcarcely, hardly, ſoon, ſooner, ſooneſt, often, oftener, ofteneſt.*

10. *Of Quality*; as, *juſtly, proudly*, &c. with a very great number ending in *ly*, which are all derived from Adjectives; as, prudent*ly* from prudent, handſome*ly* from handſome, and they admit of Compariſon by *more* and *moſt*; as, prudent*ly*, *more* prudently, *moſt* prudently, but they muſt not be compared by *er* and *eſt*, as prudentli*er*, prudentli*eſt.*

105. Two Adverbs of denying, or two Negatives, make an Affirmative, and therefore, inſtead of denying do affirm; as, I *cannot* drink *none*, means I *can* drink ſome †.

* *As* and *than* muſt have the Nominative Caſe of the Pronoun after them; as, he is ſtronger than *I*, not *me*; I am as tall as *he*, not *him*; but if a Prepoſition either come or be underſtood after them, the Objective Caſe of the Pronoun muſt be uſed; as I will give *him* as much as *her*; here *to* is underſtood. He played with *you* more than *me*; here *with* is underſtood.

† The learner ſhould be particularly cautioned againſt an error which is met with in ſome of our beſt writers, and which daily occurs in common diſcourſe, the confounding Adjectives with Adverbs, as ſaying *exceeding* (inſtead of *exceedingly*) great; *prodigious* (inſtead of *prodigiouſly*) handſome; the child behaved very *pretty*, inſtead of *prettily*, &c.

CONJUNC-

CONJUNCTIONS.

A Conjunction joins ſentences together; as, the man *and* the boy, *and* the girl are walking.

There are various kinds of Conjunctions, ſome of which are the following:

1. Copulative; as, *and*, *alſo*, *both*.
2. Disjunctive; as, *nor*, *either*, *neither*.
3. Caſual, as, *for*, *becauſe*.
4. Conditional; as, *ſo*, *that*, *but*, *if ſo be*.
5. Conceſſive; as, *though*, *tho' altho'*, *indeed*, *albeit*.
6. Rational; as, *therefore*, *wherefore*, *ſeeing*, *ſince*, *foraſmuch as*.
7. Adverſative; as, *yet*, *nevertheleſs*, *notwithſtanding*.
8. Exceptives; as, *but*, *unleſs*, *except*.
9. Suſpenſive; as, *Whether or not*, *whether*.
10. Diminutive; as, *at leaſt*.
11. Declarative; as, *to wit*, *namely*.

106. *Whether* or *either*, in the beginning of a ſentence, muſt be followed by *or*; as, *Whether* you *or* I write, *either* you *or* I may live.

107. *Neither* is followed by *nor*; as I have *neither* bread *nor* beer.

So as is often very improper uſed for *ſo that*; as the third part of the ſtars was ſmitten, *ſo as* ‡ (that) the third part of them was darkened.

As is likewiſe improperly uſed for *that*; as, the boy was ſo ſeverely beaten *as* (that) he was not able to ſtand.

Nor, in the firſt member of a ſentence of poetry, is uſed for *neither*; as I *nor* love myſelf nor thee.

That is ſometimes improperly uſed for *ſince* or *becauſe*; as, we will not pretend to examine diſeaſes in all their various circumſtances, eſpecially *that* ‡

they have not been ſo accurately obſerved and deſcribed by writers of latter ages, as were to be wiſhed. Martine.

As is ſometimes very aukwardly uſed for *ſo*; as, this new aſſociate propoſed abundance of theſe againſt indulgencies, *ſo as* (that) his doctrines were embraced by great numbers.

As is ſometimes improperly uſed for *on*; as, he was to have been here *as* Friday.

In regard that was uſed by ancient writers for *becauſe*; as, it muſt be ſo, *in regard that* (becauſe) you have offended him.

But is uſed improperly for *than*; as, to truſt in God is no more *but* (than) to acknowledge him for God. Hobbs.

That and *Who* are improperly uſed for *as*; as, ſuch ſharp replies ‡ *that* (as) coſt him his life in a few months after. Clarendon.

There was no man *ſo* ſanguine *Who* (as) did not apprehend ſome ill conſequence from the late change. Swift.

That, *if* and *tho'* are frequently underſtood; as, I wiſh (that) you would take a walk. Had he done this he would had eſcaped. *If* is underſtood. Charm he never ‡ ſo wiſely. *Tho'* is underſtood *.

PREPOSITIONS.

Prepoſitions connect words with one another, and ſhew the relation between them: As, he came out *of* London *in* the morning; at ten o'clock he went *through* Alton; *before* twelve he arrived at Wincheſter; *from* thence he poſted on *to* Southampton, where he met with a veſſel *under* ſail for Jerſey, &c.

* See Lowth, who has been particularly nice in his obſervations upon the Conjunctions.

Some

Some Prepoſitions are uſed ſeparately, others in compoſition only.

The following are uſed ſeparately:

above
about
after
againſt
among, or amongſt
at
before
behind
beneath
below
between
betwixt
beyond
by
for
from
in, or into
of
out, or out of
over
through or thro'
til, until
to, toward, under
with, within, without.

The following Prepoſitions are uſed only in Compoſition:

A, which is inelegantly uſed for *on* or *in*, as *a* foot, *a* ſhore, *a* bed, for *on* foot, *on* ſhore, *in* bed.

Be ſignifies *about*, as *beſprinkle*; it ſignifies *by* or *nigh*, as *beſide*; it ſignifies *in*, as *betimes*; it ſignifies *for* or *before*, as *beſpeak*, &c.

For ſignifies *denying* or *depriving*; as *forbid*, *forſake*, &c.

Fore ſignifies as much as *before*; as to *foreſee*, to *forebode*, &c.

Mis is uſed in a bad ſenſe, and denotes *defect* or *error*; as *miſdeed*, to *miſtake*, to *miſuſe*, &c.

Over ſignifies *eminency* or *ſuperiority*; as to *overcome*, to *over-rule*, &c. It is alſo uſed for *exceſs*; as *over-haſty*, *overjoyful*, &c.

Out denotes *exceſs*, *ſuperiority*, or *excellency*; as to *outdo*, to *outrun*, &c.

Un,

Un, before Adjectives, ſignifies *negation*; as, *unworthy*, *unconcerned*, &c. Before Verbs, it *deſtroys* or *undoes*, as to *unſay*, to *undo*, &c.

Up ſignifies *motion upwards*; as, *upland*, *upſide*, &c.

With ſignifies *againſt*, as, to *withſtand*; it ſometimes denotes *from* or *back*, as, to *with-hold*, to *withdraw*, &c.

Some Latin Prepoſitions are uſed in the compoſition of Engliſh words; as *ab* or *abs*, *ad*, *ante*, *circum*, *con* for *com*, *contra*, *de*, *dis*, *di*, *e* or *ex*, *in*, *inter*, *extra*, *intro*, *ob*, *per*, *poſt*, *pre*, *pro*, *præter*, *re*, *retro*, *ſe*, *ſub*, *ſubter*, *ſuper*, *trans*.

Ab or *abs* ſignifies *from*, and denotes *ſeparating* or *parting*; as, to *abſtain*, to *abſolve*, &c. It alſo ſignifies *exceſs*; as, to *abhor*.

Ad ſignifies *to* or *at*; as *advocate*, *adjacent*, &c.

Ante ſignifies *before*; as *antecedent*, &c.

Circum ſignifies *about*; as, *circumlocution*, &c.

Con ſignifies *with* or *together*; as *convocation*, *commerce*, &c.

Contra ſignifies *againſt*; as, to *contradict*, &c. From it comes *counter*, as *counterbalance*, &c.

De ſignifies *a motion from*; as, to *decamp*, &c. Sometimes it only extends the ſignification of the word; as, to *demonſtrate*, &c.

Dis denotes *privation* or *negation*; as, *diſagree*, *diſadvantage*, &c.

Di only extends the ſenſe of the word it is compounded with; as, to *diminiſh*, &c.

E or *ex* ſignifies *out*; as, to *extinguiſh*, &c.

Extra

Extra signifies *beyond*; as, *extravagant*, *extraordinary*, &c.

In, in Compoſition, has generally a *negative* or a *privative* ſenſe; as, *inactive*, *inhuman*, &c.

In is often changed into *il*, *im*, *ir*, as *illegal*, *immodeſt*, *irregular*. *In* alſo marks the action by which one thing is put into another; as to *incloſe*, to *infuſe*, &c. *En* is uſed in words derived from the French; as, to *encourage*, *enrage*, &c. But it does never ſignify *privation* or *negation*; but denotes the impreſſion cauſed by an action.

Inter ſignifies *between*; as, *interval*, &c. But in *interdict*, it ſignifies *forbidding*. In words derived from the French *enter* is uſed inſtead of *inter*, as *enterpriſe*, *entertaining*, &c.

Intro ſignifies *Within*; as, to *introduce*, &c.

Ob ſignifies *againſt*; as, *obſtacle*, &c.

Per ſignifies *through*, and denotes *excellency* or *exceſs*; as, *perambulate*, &c.

Poſt ſignifies *after*; as *poſtſcript*, &c.

Pre ſignifies before; as, *premeditate*, &c.

Pro ſignifies *for* or *forth*, beſides many other ſenſes.

Præter ſignifies againſt; as, *præternaturally*, &c.

Re ſignifies *again*; as, to *repeat*. Sometimes it denotes *oppoſition*; as, to *repulſe*, &c.

Retro ſignifies *backwards*; as, *retrograde*, *retroſpection*, &c.

Se ſignifies *Without*; as, *ſecure*, &c.

Sub ſignifies *under*; as, to *ſubſcribe*, &c.

Subter ſignifies *under*; as, *ſubterfuge*, &c.

Super

Super ſignifies *upon*; as, *ſuperſcription*. This Preposition is changed into *ſur* in words derived from the French; as *ſurplus*, *ſurface*, &c.

Trans ſignifies *over* or *beyond*; as, to *tranſport*, to *tranſgreſs*. It ſignifies the moving from one place to another; as, to *transform*, *tranſubſtantiation*, &c.

Some Greek Prepoſitions are alſo uſed in the compoſition of Engliſh words; as, *amphi*, *anti*, *hyper*, *hypo*, *meta*, *peri*, *ſin*.

A is privative, and ſignifies *not*; as, *anonymous*, *anarchy*, &c.

Amphi ſignifies both; as, *amphibious*, *amphibology*. It alſo ſignifies *about*; as, *amphitheatre*, &c.

Anti ſignifies *againſt*; as, *antichriſt*, &c.

Hyper ſignifies *over and above*; as, *hypercritic*, *hypermeter*, &c.

Hypo ſignifies *under*; as, *hypocrite*, &c.

Meta ſignifies *beyond*, or a changing one thing into another; as, *metamorphoſis*, &c.

Peri ſignifies *about*; as *periphraſis*, &c.

Syn ſignifies *with* or *together*; as, *ſynod*, *ſynchronical*, &c. It is ſometimes changed into *m*, thus, *ſym*, as *ſymmetry*, *ſymphonious*, &c.

A Prepoſition requires the Objective Caſe after it; as, *to me*, *from thee*, *with him*, *for her*, *againſt us*, *towards you*, *by them*.

A Prepoſition is frequently underſtood; as, *give me ſome beer*, i. e. Give ſome beer to me.

Great care muſt be taken to expreſs different ſenſes by different Prepoſitions, as we ſay, to converſe *with* a perſon *upon* a ſubject *in* a houſe.

When

When we cannot get a thing, we ſay we are diſappointed *of it*; when we have it and it does not anſwer our end, we ſay we are diſappointed *in it*.

Averſe *to* a thing is better than averſe *from* a thing.

The improper uſe of the following Prepoſitions, tho' common, will eaſily appear:

I value myſelf *by* inſtead of *upon* drawing his picture.

You have beſtowed your favours *to* inſtead of *upon* a deſerving perſon.

The variety of factions *into* inſtead of *in* which we are engaged.

Whatſoever things may fall *into* inſtead of *under* my obſervation.

How ſhall I reſtore myſelf *into* inſtead of *to* your good graces.

I accuſe you *for* inſtead of *of* betraying your truſt.

I will not ſwerve *out of* inſtead of *from* my duty.

Policy may prevail *upon* inſtead of *over* force.

I diſſent *with* inſtead of *from* the gentleman.

In compliance *to* inſtead of *with* your opinion.

In juſtification *to* inſtead of *of* my character.

He profited *of* inſtead of *by* every circumſtance.

The difficulty they find *of* inſtead of *in* fixing juſt ſentiments.

The king provided *of* inſtead of *with* every circumſtance.

The rain hath been falling *of* inſtead of *for* a long time.

You know what eſteem I have *of* inſtead of *for* your learning.

He is dependent *of* inſtead of *on* or *upon* his father.

He reconciled himſelf *with* inſtead of *to* the king.

Theſe things have a great reſemblance *with* inſtead of *to* each other.

I ſhould not have thought *on* it, inſtead of *of* it. †

He made a point *in*, inſtead of *of* doing his duty.

Your father ſhould be informed *in*, inſtead of *of* ſome parts of your character.

He was provided *in* inſtead of *with* a ſmall living.

He might have profited *from* inſtead of *by* experience.

The letter may be a month *a* coming, inſtead of *in* coming *.

INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections are broken or imperfect words thrown in between the parts of a ſentence, denoting ſome emotion or paſſion of the mind; ſome of which here follow:

1. *Of Joy*; as, hey! brave! is!
2. *Grief*; as, ah! alas! woe's me!
3. *Wonder*; as, O ſtrange! vah! hah!
4. *Praiſe*; as, well done! O brave!
5. *Averſion*; as, away! begone! fy! tuſh!
6. *Exclaiming*; as, Oh! proh! O!
7. *Surpriſe*; as, hah! aha!
8. *Imprecation*; as, wo! pox on't!
9. *Laughter*; as, ha, ha, he!
10. *Calling*; as, ho! ſoho! ho, ho! whoop!
11. *Silencing*; as, ſilence! huſh! mum!
12. *Deriſion*; as, away with!
13. *Attention*; as, hah!

* See Lowth and Prieſtly.

EXERCISES

EXERCISES of falſe Engliſh upon the different Parts of Speech *.

Upon the Articles.

TO attempt to recommend ourſelves by the 3 behaviour foreign to our character is vain and ridiculous.

Dodſley.

To confer power upon 4 a miſchievous, or favours on 4 a undeſerving, is the miſapplication of our 3 benevolence.

D oſley.

Poverty with peace is preferable to 4 a greateſt affluence amidſt anxiety

Dodſley.

5 A apron and 3 an handkerchief curiouſly wrought, were ſent as 3 the preſent to 3 an beautiful lady in Southampton.

3 An horſe, 3 an horſe, 3 my kingdom for an horſe.

Shakeſpeare.

For harbour, at 3 the thouſand doors they knock'd,
Not one of all 4 a thouſand but was lock'd.

Dryden.

Beware of drunkenneſs; it impairs 4 an underſtanding, waſtes 4 an eſtate, baniſhes 4 a reputation, con-

* Number 3 over the word *the* refers to Number 3 at page the 61ſt, where you will find it muſt be *a*; and ſo for any other number.

ſumes 4 a body, and renders 3 the man of 4 a brighteſt parts, 4 a common jeſt of 4 a meaneſt clown. †

5 A honeſt man's 4 a nobleſt work of God.

Pope.

Who breaks 3 the butterfly upon 4 a ‡ wheel.

Pope.

Let them pull all about my ears; preſent me death on 4 a wheel, or at wild horſes heels.

Shakeſpeare.

Virtue has in herſelf 4 a moſt engaging charms; and Chriſtianity, as it places her in 4 a ſtrongeſt light, and adorned with all her native attractions, ſo it kindles 3 the new fire in a ſoul, by adding to them 4 a unutterable rewards which attend her votaries in 5 a eternal ſtate.

Guardian.

And the form of a fourth was like ‡ * 3 the Son of God.

Told of 9 the many thouſand warlike French.

3 The care craz'd mother of 9 the many children.

Shakeſpeare.

* See Lowth.

†

4 A

A more neatly and unaffectedly the lady dreſſes, a more amiably pleaſing ſhe will appear.

Billy and Tommy read well, but Harry is a beſt of a three.

Of man's firſt diſobedience, and a fruit of that forbidden tree, whoſe ‡ mortal taſte brought death into a world, &c. Milton.

The ſhip ſails ten leagues the day.

Butter is dear at eight-pence the pound.

An hunting Chloe went. Prior.

They go an begging to a bankrupt's door. Shakeſpeare.

Night ſhades a groves, and all in ſilence lie,
All but a mournful philomel and I. Pope.

Who had th' eſpecial engines been to rear
His fortunes up into a ſtate they were. Daniel.

God Almighty hath given reaſon to a man to be the light unto him.

The proper ſtudy of mankind is a man. Pope.

Woman, thy name is a frailty.

Additional Remarks on the Articles.

In ſome particular ſentences, the Article *the* is repeated; as, To *the* Worſhipful *the* Mayor of Southampton, *&c.*

The omiſſion of the Article *a* does ſometimes give a very different meaning to a ſentence; as, the Lady acted with *a* little modeſty; and, the lady acted with little modeſty. And ſometimes the poſition of the article *a* cauſes a very different meaning; as, half *a* guinea means ten ſhillings and ſixpence; but *a* half-guinea, a half-guinea piece.

The Article *the* is ſometimes put for a Poſſeſſive, as, inſtead of ſaying I gave him a box on *his* ear, I gave him a box on *the* ear *.

EXERCISES on the Formation of the Plural Number.

How curious are ſome of the London 20 crys.

God's tender 20 mercys are over all his works.

Of all our enemys, 20 none are ſo dangerous as our ſpiritual ones.

I think, in theſe daies, 18 one honeſt man is obliged to acquaint another who are his friends. Pope.

By noble waies 18 we conqueſt will prepare;
Firſt offer peace, and that refus'd, make war.
Dryden.

I'll ſpeak between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing ſteps

* See Prieſtly.

Into

18
Into a manly ſtride; and ſpeak of fraies
Like a fine bragging youth. Shakeſpeare.

18
Fruitleſs our hopes, though pious our eſſaies;
Yours to preſerve a friend, and mine to praiſe.
Smith.

Take with you words, and turn to the Lord, and ſay unto him, take away all iniquity, and receive
21
us graciouſly, ſo will we render the calfs of our lips, *i. e.* ſacrifices of praiſe and prayers. Hoſea.

There is no bottom, none in my voluptuouſneſs;
21
Your wifes, your daughters, your matrons, and your maids,
Could not fill up the ciſtern of my luſts.
Shakeſpeare.

Our practice of ſinging differs from the practice of
18
David, the Prieſtes, and the Levites. Peacham.

18
The law of God was written in their breaſtes.
Scripture.

18
Such as have round faces, or broad cheſtes or ſhoulders, have ſeldom or never long necks. Brown.

Some of our miniſters having livings offered unto them, will neither, for zeal of religion, nor winning
18
ſouls to God, be drawn forth from their warm neſtes,
Spencer.

18
In certain places there be always freſh poſtes to carry that farther which is brought unto them by the other. Abbot.

18
His ſtation was to watch the French coaſtes.

18 21
The ſacred prieſtes with ready knifes bereave
18
The beaſt of life, and in full bowles receive
The ſtreaming blood. Dryden.

21
Theſe be the ſheafes that honour's harveſt bears,
The ſeed thy valiant acts, the world, the field.
Fairfax.

21
The leaſes of a profeſſion will avail us nothing without the fruits of holineſs.

19
That churchs were conſecrated unto none but the Lord only, the very general name chiefly doth ſufficiently ſhow: Church doth ſignify no other thing than the Lord's houſe. Hooker.

Wiſe judges have preſcribed that men may not
19
raſhly believe the confeſſions of witchs nor the evidence againſt them. For witchs themſelves are imaginative*, and people are credulous and ready to impute accidents to witchcraft. Bacon.

19
There are fiſhs that have wings, that are not ſtrangers to the airy regions; and there are ſome birds that are inhabitants of the water, whoſe blood is cold as fiſhes, and their fleſh is ſo like in taſte, that the ſcru-
18
pulous are allowed them on fiſh daies. Locke.

Theſe retreats are more like the dens of robbers

* An aukward Adjective; *exiſt only in imagination*, or ſome ſuch expreſſion, would have been better.

or

19
or holes of foxs, than the fortreſſes of fair warriours.
Locke.

18 22
Tho' his troopes did not exceed a thouſand mans,
18
their appearance not only animated the Chriſtianes,
who had been greatly diſpirited, but alſo diſconcerted
18
the infideles who were alarmed at the arrival of a
18 18
prince already renowned in armes, whoſe veines were
enriched with the ſame blood which warmed the heart
18
of that Richard, ſo terrible to their fatheres.
Smollet.

22
Womans are made as they themſelves would chuſe,
Too proud to aſk, too humble to refuſe.
Garth.

22
Womans in their nature are much more gay and
22
joyous than mans, whether it be that their blood is
18
more refined, their fibrees more delicate, and their
18
animal ſpirites more light: Vivacity is the gift of
22 22
womans, gravity that of mans. Addiſon.

She was zealouſly devoted to the Church of England, from which her father had uſed ſome endeavours to detach her before the Revolution; and ſhe lived in great harmony with her huſband, to whom ſhe

22
ſhe bore ſix childs, all of whom ſhe had already ſurvived. Smollet.

25
Sheeps run not half ſo timorous from the wolf,
22
Or horſe, or oxes from the leopard,
As you fly from your oft ſubdued ſlaves.
Shakeſpeare.

The action lies
In his ‡ true nature, and we ourſelves condemn'd
22
Ev'n to the foots ‡ and forehead of our faults
To give in evidence. Shakeſpeare.

22 18
Tooths alone among the bonees continue to grow in length during a man's whole life, as appears by the unſightly length of one tooth, when its oppoſite happens to be pulled out. Ray.

22 18
Three pennys a day come to four poundes eleven
22
ſhillings and three pennys a year.

22
Since I pluckt gooſes, play'd truant, and whipt top, I knew not what 'twas to be beaten till lately.
Shakeſpeare.

18 22 20
Froges, louſes, and flys, muſt all his palace fill
With loath'd intruſion. Milton.

22
Keep a gameſter from his dies*, and a good ſtudent from his book, and it is wonderful.
Shakeſpeare.

* Dies is uſed by ſome good authors in the Plural Number.

While

While you, my Lord, the rural ſhades admire,
18
And from Britannia's public poſtes retire,
18
Me into foreign realmes my fate conveys.
Addiſon.

18
He afterwards publiſhed a ſet of articlees to be ob-
18
ſerved by all the pariſh prieſtes of his juriſdiction and
18
dioceſe, regulating their morales, and recommending
18
the faithful diſcharge of their paſtoral functiones.
Smollet.

24
Then flew one of the ſeraphims ‡ unto me, having a live coal in his hand. Iſaiah.

The roof o' th' chamber
With gold cherubims ‡ is fretted. Shakeſpeare.

Additional Remarks on the Plural Number.

We ſometimes find an apoſtrophe uſed in the Plural Number; as, the virtuoſo's of the age.

When a Subſtantive has ſome title prefixed to it, as Doctor, Maſter, Miſs, it is cuſtomary, though not ſtrictly grammatical, to add an *s* to the latter Subſtantive; as, the two Mr. Ballards, the two Doc-Bailys *, the Miſs Moncktons, *&c.*

Means †, pains, news, and billet-doux are, though

* Some modern authors have added the *s* to the former Subſtantive, as, the two Doctors Lyttleton, and *es* to the word Miſs, as, the two Miſſes Moncktons, &c. which way ſeems more proper, as a ſtrict analogy pleads for this alteration. See Prieſtly.

† Dr. Lowth is of opinion that *mean* ought to be uſed in the Singular Number.

ſtrictly

ſtrictly ſpeaking, of the Plural Number, uſed in the Singular; as, by this means no pains *is* taken; news *is* barren; I ſaw *a* billet-doux.

Of the GENITIVE CASE.

She writes love letters to the youth in grace,
28
Nay, tips the wink before the cuckold his face.
Dryden.

Villain, I ſay, knock me at this gate,
28
And rap me well, or I'll knock your knave his pate.
Skakeſpeare.

28
By thy fond conſort, by thy father his ‡ cares,
28
By young Telemachus his ‡ blooming years.
Pope.

Where is this mankind now? Who lives to age
28
Fit to be made Methuſalem his ‡ page?
Donne.

I am not ſolely led
28
By nice direction of a maiden her eyes.
Shakeſpeare.

The main conſents were had, and here we'll ſtay,
28
To ſee our widower his ſecond marriage day.
Shakeſpeare.

28
The girl her book is torn to pieces.
28
The lady her modeſty is preſerv'd.

Miſs

Miſs Prim her * face is ſpoiled with patches.

EXERCISES on GENDERS.

Tell me? Tell me, what kind of thing is wit,
Thou who maſter art of 35 her? Cowley.

He was wonderfully diligent to inquire and obſerve what became of the King of Arragon, in holding the kingdom of Caſtille, and whether he did hold it in 33 his own right, or as adminiſtratrix to his daughter. Bacon.

28
Every one pities the king his daughter, who was 33 left executor, and had not wherewithal to pay the 28 king his debts.

33
She put herſelf into the garb of a ſhepherd, and in that diſguiſe lived many years, *&c.* Sidney.

33
Emperor of this fair world tranſplendent Eve.

33
Mrs. Barry is a capital actor, and deſerves the honours *he* has acquired.

This cricket ball coſt three ſhillings and ſixpence; don't you think 35 he is too dear?

* *His* and *her* are to be uſed as Poſſeſſives to agree with their proper Subſtantives; as, his book is loſt, or her apron is torn; where the Subſtantive Boy or Girl is referred to, as having been mentioned before; as, the boy is ſorry becauſe his book is loſt; the girl weeps becauſe her apron is torn. But the boy his book is loſt, or the girl her apron is torn, is improper.

The

The ſun is the grand luminary, 32 it rejoiceth as a giant to run 32 its courſe.

The earth is the mother of man, 32 it brings forth food.

By this drooping day-light 'gan to fade,
And yield 32 its room to ſad ſucceeding night,
Who, with 32 its ſable mantle 'gan to ſhade
The face of earth and ways of living wight.
Fairy Queen.

The luſty bull ranges thro' all the field,
And, from the herd, ſingling 32 her female out,
Enjoys 32 him, and abandons 32 him at will.
Orphan.

What Lady is that?
The 33 heir of Alonzon, Roſaline her name.
Shakeſpeare.

33 He's a very good cow. 35 She's a very good boar cat.

The Nominative and Objective Caſes of the Pronouns.

What ſhall 54 me do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own? Cowley.

53 Me ſhall like beaſts and common people die,
Unleſs you write my elegy.

Thus

Thus having paſt the night in fruitleſs pain,
53
Me to my longing friends return again. Dryden.

54
Art thee not, fatal viſion, ſenſible
To feeling as to light? Shakeſpeare.

53
If thee wilt lend this money, lend it not as to thy friend. Shakeſpeare.

53 53
Thee, if there be a thee in this baſe town,
Who dar'ſt with angry Eupolis to frown,
Who at enormous villany turn'ſt pale,
And ſteer'ſt againſt it with a full-blown ſail, &c.
Dryden.

53
Him is never poor
53
That little hath, but him that much deſires.
Tros and his race the ſculptor ſhall employ,
53
And him the God who built the walls of Troy.
Dryden.

53
The nightingale, if her would ſing by day, when every gooſe is cackling, would be thought not better a muſician than the wren. Shakeſpeare.

53
Her of whom the ancients ſeem'd to prophecy when they call'd virtues by the name of ſhe. Downe.

Fair and noble hoſtefs,
53
Us your gueſt to-night. Shakeſpeare.

Notwithſtanding animals have nothing like the uſe of reaſon, 53 us find in them all the lower parts of our nature, in the greateſt ſtrength. Addiſon.

53
You are they which ‡ juſtify yourſelves. Scrip.

53
Only them
That come to hear a merry play
Will be deceiv'd. Shakeſpeare.

53
Them eat on beds of ſilk and gold,
With ivory tables, or wood ſold
Dearer than it. Johnſon.

54
It is not me ‡ you are in love with. Addiſon.

54
It cannot be me ‡ . Swift.

54
To that which once was thee ‡. Prior.

There is but one man that ſhe can have, and that is 54 me ‡. Clariſſa.

The ſun upon the calmeſt ſea,
54
Appears not half ſo bright as thee ‡.

Then finiſh, dear Chloe, this paſtoral war,
And let us like Horace and Lydia agree,
64
For thou art a girl as much brighter than her ‡,
54
As he was a poet ſublimer than me ‡. Prior.

A man

A man can never be obliged to ſubmit to any power unleſs he can be ſatisfied whom (53) is the perſon whom (53) has a right to exerciſe it. Locke.

Should me (53) be left, and thee (53) be loſt, the ſea
That bury'd ſhe (54) me (53) lov'd, ſhould bury I (54). Dryden.

Some ſaid it is him (53), others ſaid it is like he (54), but he ſaid I am him (53). Script.

Conſider mine ‡ enemies, for them (53) be many, and them (53) hate I (54) with a cruel hatred. Pſalms.

I think myſelf beholden, whomever ſhews I (54) my miſtakes. Locke.

Whomever (53) is really brave has always this comfort when he is oppreſs'd, that him (53) knows himſelf to be ſuperior to thoſe ‡ that injure he (54) by forgiving it.

With whomſoever thou findeſt thy goods let he (54) not live. Script.

Us (53) have no perfect deſcription of it, nor any knowledge how, or by who (54) it is inhabited. Abbot.

Of *this* and *that*, *theſe* and *thoſe*.

An additional Remark to Number 58.

This refers to the latter of two Antecedents, and makes *theſe* in the Plural.

That refers to the former of two Antecedents, and makes *thoſe* in the Plural.

Example.——I met John and Richard laſt week: 58 58
That was cheerful and merry, *this* moroſe and melancholy. Which of theſe were cheerful? John. Why John? Becauſe John is the former of the two Antecedents to which *that* relates. Obſerve, good writers in general place *this* and *theſe* next to their Antecedents.

More rain falls in June and July, than in December and January; but it makes a much greater ſhew 58 58
upon the earth in *thoſe* months than in *theſe*, becauſe it lies longer upon it. Woodward.

This is ſometimes joined to a Plural Subſtantive collectively, but it muſt be conſidered as an impro- 58
priety, as I have not wept *this* ‡ forty years.
Dryden.

58
Within *this* ‡ three miles you ſee it coming.
Shakeſpeare.

58
Their reception, in *theſe* reſpect was conſiderably 58
aſſiſted by a performance publiſhed at *theſe* juncture, under the title of "Conſiderations on the preſent German war." Smollet.

From

From 58 *this* wiſe proviſions it was evident that his Majeſty diſtinguiſhed between the rights of ſove-reignty and 58 *that* of property, by excluding his gover-nors 58 from any manner of juriſdiction over *that* lands which were not ſpecified within the limits of their provinces. Smollet.

58 *Theſe* tumult of the mind, added to the fatigues of body he had undergone, produced a fever, &c. Smollet.

Whether 58 *this* declarations are of weight ſufficient to influence the reflections which muſt have occurred to every 58 ſenſible mind upon *this* remarkable events, we ſhall not pretend to determine. Smollet.

58 Who can look upon *this* kinds of infatuation with-out 58 reflecting on *thoſe* that ſuffer under the dreadful ſymptom of canine madneſs, termed by phyſicians *the dread of water?* 58 *This* miſerable wretches, unable to drink, though burning with thirſt, are ſometimes known to try various contortions, or inclinations of the body, flattering themſelves that they can ſwallow in one poſture 58 *that* liquors, which they find in ano-ther to repel their lips. Rambler.

We naturally indulge 58 *that* ideas that ‡ pleaſe us. Rambler.

The diſturbers of our happineſs, in *theſe* 58 world, are our deſires, our griefs and our fears; and to all *this* 58 the conſideration of mortality is a certain and adequate remedy. Rambler.

In the morning of the fourteenth, the enemy marching with their whole forces to attack *this* 58 places, the Engliſh detachments returned into the garriſon. Smollet.

The General now thought it was high time to bring *theſe* 58 dangerous affair to a criſis by a deciſive effort. Smollet.

But *theſe* 58 felicity is almoſt always abated by the reflection, that they, with whom we ſhould be moſt pleaſed to ſhare it, are now in the grave.
Rambler.

Of *mine* and *thine*.

It has been cuſtomary amongſt ſome of our beſt authors to uſe *mine* * and *thine* very improperly with Subſtantives, inſtead of *my* and *thy*; as,

The devil himſelf could not pronounce a title more hateful to *mine* ears. Shakeſpeare.

* *Mine* was uſed *only* before a word beginning with a vowel, as, mine eyes, mine ears, &c. but *my* is better. They are generally retained in our preſent verſion of the Bible; and perhaps for this reaſon give a peculiar ſolemnity to the ſtyle. Prieſtly.

Thou

Thou art a ſoul in bliſs, but I bound
Upon a wheel of fire; that *mine* own tears
Do ſcald like molten lead. Shakeſpeare.

63
And *mine* eyes ſhall behold and not another.
Common Prayer.

Thou haſt beſet me behind and before, and laid
63
thine hand upon me. Pſalms.

63
And *thine* enemies take thy name in vain.
Pſalms.

Of *who*, *whom*, and *which*.

65
Had I been there, *which* ‡ am a ſilly woman,
The ſoldiers ſhould have toſs'd me on their pikes
Before I would have granted to that act.
Shakeſpeare.

65
The Almighty, *which* giveth wiſdom to whomſoever it pleaſeth him, did, for the good of his church, ſtay thoſe eager affections. Hooker.

65
Our Father *which* ‡ art in heaven.

65
Among thoſe *which* ſhared his confidence he was often ſeen to ſigh. Smollet.

65
The tower *who* follow'd on the fallen crew,
55
Whelm'd o'er their heads, and bury'd *who* it ſlew.
Dryden.

What

What thanks can wretched fugitives return,
65
Which, ſcatter'd thro' the world, in exile mourn?
Dryden.

But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
65
Who pierc'd his bowels thro' his panting ſides.
Dryden.

Let not thy courſe to that ill coaſt be bent,
65
Who fronts from far th' Epirian continent.
Dryden.

And on the mountain's brow Petilia ſtands,
65
Whom Philoctetes with his troops commands.
Dryden.

Then two twin brothers from fair Tybur came,
65
Which ‡ from their brother Tyburs took the name.
Dryden.

Nor was Prœneſte's founder wanting there,
55
Who fame reports the ſon of Mulciber. Dryden.

Like a long team of ſnowy ſwans on high,
65
Who clap their wings and cleave the liquid ſky.
Dryden.

As the deſign of tragedy is to inſtruct by moving the paſſions, it muſt always have a hero, a perſonage apparently and inconteſtibly ſuperior to the reſt, upon
55
who the attention may be fixed, and the anxiety ſuſpended.

Of

Of the Genitive Caſe of *who*, viz. *whoſe*.

66
The queſtion *whoſe* ‡ ſolution I require,
Is, What the ſex of women moſt deſire? Dryden.

66
Is there any other doctrine *whoſe* followers are puniſhed? Addiſon.

Of man's firſt diſobedience, and the fruit
66
Of that forbidden tree, *whoſe* ‡ mortal taſte
Brought death into the world, and all our woe.
Milton.

66
They name affright me, in whoſe ‡ ſound is death.
Shakeſpeare.

66
Thoſe darts *whoſe* ‡ points make gods adore
His might, and deprecate his power. Prior.

Of the *Comparative* and *Superlative Degrees*.

89
He ſometimes derived admiſſion to the *chiefeſt* ‡ officers of the army. Clarendon.

89
He that will take away *extremeſt* ‡ heat by putting the body into extremity of cold, ſhall undoubtedly remove the diſeaſe; but together with it the diſeaſed too. Hooker.

89
They thought it the *extremeſt* evils to put themſelves at the mercy of thoſe hungry and diſorderly people. Bacon.

The

The hairy fool
89
Stood on the *extremeſt* verge of the ſwift brook,
Augmenting it with tears. Shakeſpeare.

Miſeno's cape and Bauli laſt he view'd,
89
That on the ſeas *extremeſt* ‡ border ſtood.
Addiſon.

Farewel, ungrateful and unkind, I go,
Condemn'd by thee, to thoſe ſad ſhades below;
89
I go, th' *extremeſt* ‡ remedy to prove,
To drink oblivion, and to drench my love.
Dryden.

89
That pleaſure is man's *chiefeſt* ‡ good.
South's Sermons.

We beſeech you, bend you to remain,
Here in the cheer and comfort of our eye,
89
Our *chiefeſt* ‡ courtier, couſin, and our ſon.
Shakeſpeare.

89
Deogan, the Edomite, the *chiefeſt* ‡ of the herdſmen.
1 Sam. xxi. 7.

86
Attend to what a *leſſer* ‡ muſe indites.
Addiſon.

86
It is the *leſſer* ‡ blot modeſty finds,
Women to change their ſhapes than men their minds.
Shakeſpeare.

What great deſpite does fortune to thee bear,
Thus lowly to abaſe thy beauty bright
That

86
That it ſhould not deface all other *leſſer* ‡ light.
Fairy Queen.

The mountains and higher parts of the earth grow
66 86
leſſer ‡ and *leſſer* from age to age, &c.
Burnet.

86
Changed to a worſer ‡ ſhape thou can'ſt not be.
Shakeſpeare.

86
A dreadful quiet felt, and worſer ‡ far,
Than arms, a ſullen interval of war. Dryden.

The Duke of Milan
87
And his more ‡ braver daughter could controul thee.
Shakeſpeare.

87
After the moſt ſtraiteſt ‡ ſect of our religion, I lived a Phariſee. Acts.

Theſe kind of knaves in this plainneſs
87
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ‡ ends,
Than twenty ſilky ducking obſervants.
Shakeſpeare.

87
He was rouſed by the more *activer* ſpirit of his brother, who exhorted him to riſe above thoſe humble ſolicitations he had hitherto practiſed, &c.
Smollet.

87
Every man pants for the *moſt higheſt* eminence within his view. Rambler.

Such an arbitrary and cruel adminiſtration could hardly fail to produce deſigns againſt the government,

ment, in a nation abounding with people who enter-
87
tained the moſt *extravaganteſt* notions.

Smollet.

Of VERBS.

42 43 44 45 46
I dances, thou ſings, he play, we runs, ye laughs,
47
they eats.

42 43 44 45
I does play, thou does run, he do write, we doſt
46 47
read, he doth queſtion, they does conſider.

42 43 44
I art making, thou is teaching, he am riſing.

☞ Milton abounds with Adjectives and Adverbs, which very aukwardly form their Comparatives and Superlatives by *er* and *eſt*, inſtead of *more* and *moſt*; as,

What ſhe wills to do or ſay,
Wiſeſt, *virtuoſeſt*, diſcreeteſt, beſt. Milton.

Many other authors, have, through inadvertency, been guilty of the ſame diſagreeable method of Compariſon; as, The *mortaleſt* poiſons practiſed by the Weſt Indians have ſome mixture of the blood, fat, or fleſh of man. Bacon.

For glory done
Of triumph, to be ſtil'd great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, Gods and ſons of Gods,
Deſtroyers *rightlier* called plagues of men. Milton.

Is this a bridal or a friendly feaſt?
Or from their deeds I *rightlier* may divine,
Unſeemly flown with inſolence or wine. Pope.

Many other inſtances might be given of Adjectives and Adverbs thus compared; but thoſe already mentioned are ſufficient to point out how diſagreeable ſuch compariſon is to the ear.

We

45 46 47
We is learning, ye art dying, they am living.

42 43 44 45
I lovedſt, thou reigned, he adviſedſt, we judgedſt,
56 47
ye learned, they ſervedſt.

42 43 44
I didſt love, thou did come, he didſt like.

45 46 47
We did hear, ye didſt have, they didſt teach.

42 43 44
I waſt ending, thou was eating, he were drinking.

45 46 47
We was playing, ye waſt ſleeping, they was laughing.

42 43 44
I has loved, thou has walked, he have learned.

45 46 47
We has read, ye haſt uſed, the boys has played.

42 43
I haſt been deceiving, thou has been receiving,
44
Peter have been giving.

55 56
We has been blowing, ye haſt been ſwearing, the
57
maſter haſt been teaching.

42 43 44
I hadſt learned, thou had cried, he had ſpoken.

45 46
We hadſt lived, ye hadſt erected, the carpenters
47
hadſt built.

I 42 hadſt been provoked, thou 43 had been loaded, he 44 hadſt been ſmitten.

We 25 hadſt been ordered, ye 46 hadſt been terrified, the 47 kings hadſt been governing.

I 52 ſhalt conceive, thou 43 ſhall aſpire, *&c.*

I 52 ſhalt be thanking, thou 43 ſhall be keeping, *&c.*

I 52 wilt give, thou 43 will receive, *&c.*

I 42 wilt be conducting, thou 43 will be reducing, *&c.*

I 42 mayeſt learn, thou 43 may teach, John 44 mayeſt believe, *&c.*

I 42 canſt approve, thou 43 can ſurpriſe, *&c.*

I 42 mighteſt execute, thou 43 might colour, *&c.*

I 42 couldeſt ſend, thou 43 could prevail, *&c.*

I 42 ſhouldeſt approach, thou 43 ſhould furniſh, *&c.*

I 42 mayeſt have loved, thou 43 may have declined, *&c.*

I 42 couldeſt have choſen, thou 43 could have obſerved, *&c.*

I wouldeſt

I wouldeſt[42] have accompanied, thou would[43] have looked, &c.

I ſhouldeſt[42] have ſailed, thou ſhould[43] have arrived, &c.

I mighteſt[42] have had obtained, thou might[43] have had ſeen, &c.

I couldeſt[42] have had been loved, thou could[43] have had been received, &c.

I wouldeſt[42] have had rendered, thou would[43] have had kept, &c.

I ſhouldeſt[42] have had charged, thou ſhould[43] have had diſcharged, &c.

I ſhalt[42] have fortified, thou ſhall[43] have aſked, &c.

I wilt[42] have rouſed, thou will[43] have invented, &c.

I art[42] blamed, thou is[43] applauded, he am[44] praiſed, we am[45] aſſured, ye art[46] praiſed, they is[47] found.

I has[42] been loved, thou have[43] been ſuſpected, our horſe haſt[44] been ſtolen, we has[45] been terrified, ye has[46] been repaired, Anſon's ſhips has[47] been ſcatter'd.

I were[42] purſued, thou was[43] found, our bell waſt[44] rung,

rung, we 45 was treated, ye 46 waſt vindicated, the ſhips 47 was launched to-day.

I 42 hadſt been educated, thou 43 had been viewed, *&c.*

I 42 wilt be anſwered, thou 43 will be reduced, *&c.*

I 42 ſhalt be received, thou 43 ſhall be refuſed, *&c.*

I 42 ſhalt have been caught, thou 43 ſhall have been ſaved, *&c.*

I 42 wilt have been taught, thou 43 will have been verified, *&c.*

I 42 mayeſt be ſeen, thou 43 may be diſpatched, *&c.*

I 42 canſt be known, thou 43 can be unknown, *&c.*

I 42 mighteſt be ſearched, thou 43 might be dejected, *&c.*

I 42 couldeſt be vanquiſhed, thou 43 could be overpowered, *&c.*

I 42 ſhouldeſt be met, thou 43 ſhould be puniſhed, *&c.*

I 42 mayeſt have been deſerted, thou 43 may have been abandoned, *&c.*

I 42 mighteſt have been confined, thou 43 might have been aſſured, *&c.*

I couldeſt

I couldeſt[42] have been employed, thou could[43] have been neglected, &c.

I wouldeſt[42] have been forced, thou would[43] have been killed, &c.

I ſhouldeſt[42] have been furpriſed, thou ſhould[43] have been incorporated, &c.

I mighteſt[42] have had been left, thou might[43] have had been regarded, &c.

I couldeſt[42] have had been feared, thou could[43] have had been maintained, &c.

I wouldeſt[42] have had been eſteemed, thou would[43] have had been deſpiſed, &c.

I ſhouldeſt[42] have had been redeemed, thou ſhould[43] have had been diſpoſed, &c.

I ſhalt[42] have been entertained, thou ſhall[43] have been converted, &c.

I wilt[42] have been honoured, thou will[43] have been adored, &c.

John and Peter art[47] gone to the Eaſt Indies.

Twenty ſcholars is[47] gone out.

John do[44] not mind his book. You

You and I 45 was at church yeſterday.

Sir Francis Drake 44 were a man of great courage.

The Italians 47 is ‡ the beſt muſicians in the world.

Julius Cæſar 44 didſt vanquiſh all his enemies.

Admiral Hawke 44 am a brave commander.

Peter and John 47 is gone to ſchool.

I 42 does not like that man.

John and I 45 was at church yeſterday.

Your ſiſter and you 46 is much to be praiſed.

The boy and the girl 47 has been miſled.

To riſe betimes 44 are wholeſome.

To ſtudy diligently, and behave genteely 47 is commendable.

My father and mother 47 preſents their compliments to you.

I 42 loves you dearly for that.

I does

42
I does not know what to do with this hand; well,
42
come, I paſſes.

44 44
Miſs Betſey art a good girl, ſhe love her ſiſter much.

44
The captain ſalute you with congé * profound,
44
And your ladyſhip curtſy half way to the ground.
Swift.

45
We is in the firſt place to conſult the neceſſities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight.
L'Eſtrange.

44
My fire in caves conſtrain the winds,
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appeaſe,
47 47
They fears his whiſtle and forſakes the ſeas.
Dryden.

46
You ſits above, and ſees vain men below,
46
Contend for what you only canſt beſtow.
Dryden.

47
Tho' rabbies ſhould contradict each other, they was yet bound to believe the contradictory aſſertions of both. South.

Plain loyalty, not built on hope,
42
I leaves to your contriver Pope,

* A reſpectable bow.

None

44
None love his king and country better,
44
Yet none were ever leſs their debtor. Swift.

It muſt however be confeſs'd, that as all ſudden
47
changes is dangerous, a quick tranſition from poverty to abundance can ſeldom be made with ſafety. He
44
that have long lived within ſight of pleaſures which he could not reach, will need more than common moderation not to loſe his reaſon in unbounded riot,
47
when they is firſt put into his power. Every poſſeſ-
44 44
ſion are endeared by novelty; every gratification are exaggerated by deſire. Rambler.

Every man, ſay Tully, have two characters; one
44
which he partake with all mankind, and by which he
44
art diſtinguiſhed from brute animals; another, which
44
diſcriminate from the reſt of his own ſpecies and
44
impreſs on him a manner and temper peculiar to himſelf; this particular character, if it be not repug-
44
nant to the laws of general humanity, it art always his buſineſs to cultivate and preſerve. Rambler.

43
Say, lovely dream, where could thou find
Shadows to counterfeit that face?

He

He who 44 creep after plain, dull, common ſenſe, is
ſafe from committing abſurdities; but 44 canſt never
reach the excellence of wit. Dryden.

Wherefore 45 ceaſes we then? Milton.

The dawn 44 are overcaſt, the morning low'r,
And heavily 44 in clouds bring on the day. Addiſon.

Hail to the ſun, from whoſe returning light,
The cheerful ſoldiers arms 47 new luſtre takes
To deck the pomp of battle. Rowe.

Tears vainly 47 flows from errors learn'd too late,
When timely caution ſhould prevent our fate. Hughes.

Beneath the ſhade which beechen boughs diffuſe,
You, Tityrus, 46 entertains your ſylvan muſe. Dryden.

Cyrus not yet return'd! ſtill, ſtill my breaſt
Own 44 all the fear and fondneſs of a father. Hoole.

It muſt be ſo; Plato, thou 43 reaſon'ſt well. Addiſon.

Why now, my golden dream 43 are out,
Ambition, like an early friend, 44 throw back My

My curtain with an eager hand, o'erjoy'd
44
To tell me what I dreamt are true.
Cibber's King Richard III.

Of Irregular Verbs.

102
I have bore chaſtiſements, I will not offend any more. Job.

It was not an enemy that ‡ reproach'd me; then I
102
could have bore it. Pſalms.

103
Rapt into future times the bard begun ‡. Pope.

Albeit a pardon was proclaimed, touching any ſpeech tending to treaſon, yet could not the boldneſs
102
be beat down either with that ſeverity, or with this lenity be abated. Hayward.

47 102
There was two of our company bid to a feaſt of the family. Bacon.

102
When the ſtorm is blew over,
How bleſt is the ſwain,
Which begins to diſcover
An end of his pain. Granville.

O! many
102
Have broke ‡ their backs with laying manors on them
For this great journey. Shakeſpeare.

Coarſe my attire, and ſhort ſhall be my ſleep,
102
Broke by the melancholy midnight bell.
Dryden.

The

The father was ſo moved that he could only com-
102
mand his voice, broke ‡ with ſighs and ſobbings, ſo far as to bid her proceed. Addiſon.

You look as if yon ſtern philoſopher
102
Had juſt now chid ‡ you. Addiſon.

Margaret my Queen, and Clifford too,
102
Have chid ‡ me from the battle. Shakeſpeare.

Thoſe that ‡ do teach your babes
Do it with gentle means, and eaſy taſks;
102
He might have chid me ‡ ſo; for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding. Shakeſpeare.

Our ſovereign here above the reſt might ſtand,
102
And have been choſe ‡ again to rule the land.
Dryden.

102
Alexander, after he had drank ‡ up a cup of fourteen pints, was going to take another.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

102
But now her price is fell. Shakeſpeare.

Even a romance, a tune, a rhime,
Helps thee to paſs the tedious time,
Which elſe would on thy hand remain;
102
Though flew, it ne'er looks back again. Prior.

Daughter of Jove! whoſe arms in thunder wield
The avenging bolt, and ſhake the dreadful ſhield,
102
Forſook ‡ by thee, in vain I ſought thy aid.
Pope.

When

When we both lay in the field,
102
Froſe almoſt to death, how did he lap me,
Ev'n in his garments! Shakeſpeare.

102
He is much gave to contemplation, and the viewing of this theatre of the world. More.

His diſciples perſonally appeared among them, and
102
aſcertained the report which had went abroad concerning a life ſo full of miracles. Addiſon.

102
The Scots, heaved ‡ up into high hope of victory, took the Engliſh for fooliſh birds, fell into their nets, forſook their hill, and marched into the plain.
Hayward.

102
E'er the bat had flew
His cloiſter'd flight. Shakeſpeare.

When even the flying ſails were ſeen no more,
102
Forſook of all ſight ſhe left the ſhore. Dryden.

Theſe bills were printed not only every week, but
102
alſo a general account of the whole year was gave in upon the Thurſday before Chriſtmas.
Graunt.

Cords of the bigneſs of pack-thread, faſtened to
102
bandages, which the workmen had girded round my neck. Gulliver.

102
Thus I have went through the ſpeculative conſideration of the Divine providence. Hale.

I long

I long with all my heart to ſee the prince;
102
I hope he is much grew ſince I ſaw him.
Shakeſpeare.

Sir, how came it you
102
Have holpt ‡ to make this reſcue? Shakeſpeare.

This river riſes in the very heart of the Alps, and
102
has a long valley that ſeems hewed out on purpoſe to give its waters a paſſage amidſt ſo many rocks.
Addiſon.

With what aſtoniſhment and veneration may we
102
look into our own ſouls, where there are ſuch hid ſtores of virtue and knowledge, ſuch inexhauſted ſources of perfection! Addiſon.

102
The caſtle, held by a garriſon of Germans, he commanded to be beſieged. Knolle.

What a monſtrous fellow art thou thus to rail on
102
me, that is neither knew of thee, nor knows thee.
Shakeſpeare.

Do not think that the knowledge of any particular
102
ſubject cannot be improved, merely becauſe it has lay without improvement. Watts.

102
Am not I thine aſs on which thou haſt rode?
Scripture.

102
Bullion is roſe to ſix ſhillings and five pence the ounce. Locke.

103
The prieſt and people run ‡ about,
And at the ports all throng out,
As if their ſafety were to quit
Their mother. Ben Johnſon.

102
I ſpeak that which I have ſaw with my father, and
102
ye do that which you have ſaw with yours.
Scripture.

I ſaw under the altar the ſouls of them that were
102
ſlew for the word of God. Scripture.

Nor could they have ſlid ‡ into thoſe brutiſh immoralities of life, had they duly manured thoſe firſt practical notions and dictates of right reaſon.
South.

103
David ſlung a ſtone and ſmote the Philiſtines.
Scripture.

They could never be loſt but by an univerſal de-
102
luge which has been ſpoke to already. Tillotſon.

102
But words once ſpoke ‡ can never be recalled.
Waller.

102 102
Stole waters are ſweet, and bread eat in ſecret is pleaſant. Scripture.

103
The woman ſpun ‡ goat's hair. Scripture.

103
The nymph nor ſpun ‡ nor dreſs'd with careful pride,
Her waiſt was gathered up, her hair was ty'd.
Addiſon.

And

And when he had ſpat ‡ on the ground, he anoint- 102
ed his eyes. Scripture.

The memory in ſome men is very tenacious, but yet there ſeems to be a conſtant decay of all our ideas, even of thoſe which are ſtruck ‡ deepeſt, and in minds 102
the moſt retentive. Locke.

The Windſor bell hath ſtruck ‡ twelve. 102
Shakeſpeare.

I am ſwore brother, ſweet, 102
To grim neceſſity, and he and I
Will keep a league till death. Shakeſpeare.

Unto his aid ſhe haſtily did draw
Her dreadful breaſt, who, ſwell'd with blood of late, 102
Came ramping forth with proud preſumptuous gait;
Her hand within her hair ſhe wound,
Swung ‡ her to earth, and dragg'd her on the ground. 103
Addiſon.

I will ſcarce think you have ſwam ‡ in a gondola. 102
Shakeſpeare.

Ye ſhall not eat any fleſh that is tore of beaſts. 102
Scripture.

In the fat age of pleaſure, wealth, and eaſe,
Sprung the rank weed, and thriv'd with large increaſe. 103 103
Pope.

His head ſhall be threw to thee over the wall. 102
Scripture.

102
Would I had never trod ‡ this Engliſh earth,
Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it.
Shakeſpeare.

102
O wicked world! one that is well nigh wore to pieces with age, to ſhew himſelf a young gallant.
Shakeſpeare.

102
The purple veſts were weav'd ‡ by Darden dames.
Dryden.

God only wiſe to puniſh pride of wit,
102
Among men's wits have this confuſion work'd.
Davis.

There is not a more melancholy object in the 102
learned world than a man who has wrote himſelf down.

Of PREPOSITIONS.

55
Why ſhould John ſit above I, when I am a better
54
ſcholar than him?

Good maſter, corporal, captain, for my old dame's
54
ſake, ſtand my friend, her has nobody to do any
55 54 54
thing about ſhe, when me am gone, and her is old
55
and cannot help ſhe ſelf. Shakeſpeare.

54 55
What ſays Lord Warwick? Shall us after they?

—— After

——After 55 they! Nay before 55 they if 54 us can.

—After 55 who is the King of Iſrael come out?
Shakeſpeare.

And 54 him will be a wild man; his hand will be againſt every man, and every man's hand againſt 55 he.
Scripture.

There were many among 55 we who would not obey their general.

54 Him longed to be at 55 he. Johnſon.

Who ſhall go
Before 55 they in a cloud, and pillar of fire.
Milton.

What 54 him gave 55 I to publiſh was but a ſmall part of what 54 him left behind 55 he. Pope's Letters.

54 Him ſhould think 55 his ſelf unhappy, if things ſhould go between 55 they, as 54 him ſhould not be able to acquit 54 his ſelf of ingratitude towards 55 they both.
Bacon.

What's fame? A fancy'd life in other's breath,
A thing beyond 55 we, e'en before our death,
Juſt what you hear you have. Pope.

Stand by I (55); thee (54) art reſolute and faithful;
Me (55) have employment worthy of thy arm.
Dryden.

For I (55), if there be ſuch a thing as me (54).
Waller.

To die by thou (55) were but to die in jeſt;
From thou (55) to die were fortune more than death.
Shakeſpeare.

In he (55) are found true principles of honour.

Look once again, and for thy huſband loſt,
Do all that's left of he (55) thy huſband's ghoſt.
Dryden.

What news? ——
Richmond is on the ſeas ——

There let him ſink, and be the ſeas on he (55).
Shakeſpeare.

Certain lakes and pits, ſuch as that of Avenes, poiſon birds which fly over they (55). Bacon.

Something you may deſerve of he (55) through I (55).
Shakeſpeare.

Give not over ſo; to he (55) again, entreat he (55),
Kneel down before he (55). Shakeſpeare.

Us (54) brought they (55) to as great peace between they (55) ſelves,

ſelves, as love towards we[55], for having made the peace. Sidney.

The princes reſpected Helim, and made ſuch improvements under he[55], that them[54] were inſtructed in learning. Guardian.

Can pleaſing carbuncles with ſhe[55] compare? Sandys.

Who then ſhall blame
His peſter'd ſenſes to recoil and ſtart,
When all that is within he[55] does condemn
Itſelf for being there. Shakeſpeare.

Haſt ſo much wit, and mirth, and ſpleen about thou[55],
There's no living with thou[55], nor without thou[55]. Tatler.

As

As this Grammar may fall into the Hands of ſeveral Schoolmaſters who are not acquainted with the Languages, or any Method of *parcing*, as it is called, I have added the following Exerciſes for their Inſtruction.

Charles the Second was in the thirtieth year of his age when he began to reign.

Queſt. WHAT part of ſpeech is *Charles?*
Anſw. A Noun Subſtantive.

Q. What ſort of a Noun Subſtantive?

A. Proper.

Q. Why ſo?

A. Becauſe it points out a particular one of a kind; for although every man is called a *man*, yet every man is not called *Charles*.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *the?*

A. An Article.

Q. What ſort of an Article?

A. A Definite.

Q. What does the Definite Article do?

A. It points out what particular perſon or thing is meant.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *Second?*

A. A Noun Adjective.

Q. How do you know it to be a Noun Adjective?

A. Becauſe it makes no ſenſe by itſelf, and muſt be joined to ſome Subſtantive to make us underſtand it.

Q. What Subſtantive is it here to be joined to?

A. *King*, i. e. *Charles the Second, King of England.*

Q. What

Q. What part of ſpeech is *was?*

A. A Verb Neuter.

Q. How do you know it to be a Verb Neuter?

A. Becauſe it only expreſſes *being.*

Q. How do you form it?

A. *I was, thou waſt,* or *you were, he was; we were, ye or you were, they were.*

Of what Number, what Perſon, what Time, and what Mode is *was?*

A. The Singular Number, the third Perſon, Paſt Time, Indicative Mode.

Q. How do you know it is of the Singular Number?

A. Becauſe it ſpeaks but of one.

Q. How do you know it is the third Perſon?

A. Becauſe every Subſtantive is of the third Perſon.

Q. How do you know it is of the Paſt Time?

A. Becauſe he ſpeaks of Charles who has been, but is not now.

Q. How do you know it is the Indicative Mode?

A. Becauſe it ſimply declares or affirms.

Q. What Part of ſpeech is *in?*

A. A Prepoſition.

Q. What Caſe has a Prepoſition after it?

A. The Objective.

The an Article, as before. *Thirtieth* an Adjective, as before.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *year?*

A. A Noun Subſtantive.

Q. What ſort?

A. Common.

Q. Why Common?

A. Becauſe it expreſſes all of a kind; as, *any year* is called *a year.*

Q. What part of ſpeech is *of?*

A. A Prepoſition.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *his?*

A. A Pronoun.

Q. What ſort?

A. A Poſſeſſive.

A. A Poſſeſſive.

Repeat your Poſſeſſive Pronouns; *my, mine; thy, thine; his, her, hers; it, its; our, ours; your, yours; their, theirs.*

Q. Which of thoſe Poſſeſſives are uſed with Subſtantives?

A. *My, thy, his, her, our, your, their.*

Q. What part of ſpeech is *age?*

A. A Noun Subſtantive Common, to be accounted for as *year* before.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *when?*

A. An Adverb.

Q. What ſort of an Adverb?

A. Of Time.

Q. Of what Time?

A. Indefinite.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *he?*

A. A Pronoun.

Q. Of what ſort?

A. A Perſonal.

Repeat the Perſonal Pronouns. *I, thou* or *you, he, ſhe,* or *it; we, ye* or *you, they.*

Q. How many Caſes have Perſonal Pronouns?

A. Two, the Nominative and the Objective.

Q. Which are the Nominatives?

A. *I, thou* or *you, he, ſhe,* or *it; we, ye, they.*

Q. Which are the Objectives?

A. *Me, thee, him, her; us, you, them.*

Q. Which come before the Verb?

A. The Nominatives, except when a Queſtion is aſked, or in the Imperative Mode, or after *am, art, is, are, was,* and *were, be,* and *been.*

Q. Have no Pronouns more than two Caſes?

A. Yes. *He* is the Nominative, *his* is the Poſſeſſive, and *him* the Objective. The Relative *who* has *who* in the Nominative, *whoſe* in the Poſſeſſive, and *whom* in the Objective.

Q. What Caſe is *he?*

A. The Nominative.

Q. Why

Q. Why is it the Nominative?
A. Becauſe it comes before the Verb.
Q. What Verb does it come before?
A. *Began.*
Q. What ſort of a Verb is *began?*
A. A Verb Active.
Q. How do you know it is a Verb Active?
A. Becauſe it implies *action.*
Q. Is *began* regular or irregular?
A. Irregular.
Q. Why?
A. Becauſe its Paſt Time does not end in *ed.*
Q. What is the Preſent Time of the Verb?
A. *Begin.*—Form it; *I begin, thou beginneſt,* or *you begin, he beginneth* or *begins; we begin, ye begin, they begin.*
Q. What does it make in the Paſt Time?
A. *Began.*
Q. How do you form it?
A. *I began, thou beganneſt,* or *you began, he began; we began, ye* or *you began, they began.*
Q. What does it make in the Future Time?
A. *Shall* or *will begin.*—Form it; *I ſhall* or *will begin, thou ſhalt* or *wilt begin, he ſhall* or *will begin; we ſhall* or *will begin, ye* or *you ſhall* or *will begin, they ſhall* or *will begin.*
Q. What does it make in the Participle?
A. *Begun.*
Q. Would it be right to ſay *he begun?*
A. No; for to expreſs what is paſt, without an Auxiliary or Helping Verb, the Paſt Time of the Verb muſt be uſed, and not the Participle, as, he *began* not *begun?*
Q. When is the Participle then to be uſed?
A. After the Auxiliaries *am, be, been, was, were, have,* and *had:* as, *I have begun,* and not *began,* &c.
Q. Of what Number, Perſon, Time, and Mode is *began?*

A. Singular

A. Singular Number, third Perſon, Paſt Time, Indicative Mode.

Q. Why does *began* change its ending, as, *I began, thou beganneſt?*

A. Becauſe there is no Auxiliary or Helping Verb joined to the Verb.

Q. Would the Verb change its ending if an Auxiliary were joined to it, as, *I did begin?*

A. No; the Auxiliary *did* would change its ending, and the Verb continue the ſame through all Perſons, as *I did begin, thou didſt begin,* &c.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *to?*

A. It is generally a Prepoſition; but here it is a Particle, and a Sign of the Infinitive Verb.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *reign?*

A. A Verb Neuter.

Q. Of what Mode?

A. The Infinitive.

Q. How do you know it?

A. Becauſe it expreſſes the Signification of the Verb in general in an unlimited ſenſe, and has the Particle *to* before it.

Charles was extremely ſhocked at theſe vigorous proceedings of the Commons.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *Charles?*

A. A Noun Subſtantive Proper, as before.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *was?*

A. An Auxiliary or Helping Verb, which being joined to the Paſſive Participle *ſhocked,* forms a Paſſive Verb.

Q. How do you know that *was ſhocked* is a Paſſive Verb?

A. Becauſe it expreſſes a *paſſion* or a *ſuffering*; and there is ſomething *done to,* or *ſuffered by,* the Nominative *Charles.*

Q. How do you form *was ſhocked?*

A. *I was ſhocked, thou waſt* or *you were ſhocked, he was ſhocked; we were ſhocked, ye* or *you were ſhocked, they were ſhocked.*

Q. What

Q. What is the Nominative Case to it?
A. *Charles.*
Q. How do you know it?
A. Because it comes before the Verb, and answers to the question *who* or *what.*
Q. What part of speech is *at?*
A. A preposition.
Q. What part of speech is *these?*
A. A Pronoun Demonstrative.
Q. What is the Singular Number of it?
A. *This.*
Q. How does it differ from *that?*
A. *This* points out a person or thing near at hand, and *that* farther off.
Q. Have you any other observations to make on *this* or *that?*
A. Yes; *that*, like *ille*, refers to a *former* Substantive in a sentence, and *this*, like *hic*, to the latter.
Q. Give me an example?
A. *This* and *that* are, properly speaking, Adjectives, and as such, joined to Substantives as Adjectives are. Rome and London are two celebrated cities; *that* is famous for her antiquities, *this* for her trade and the elegance of her buildings.
Q. What part of speech is *vigorous?*
A. An Adjective, and agrees with its Substantive *proceedings.*
Q. What Degree of Comparison is it of?
A. The Positive.
Q. What does it make in the Comparative?
A. *More vigorous.*
Q. And what in the Superlative?
A. *Most vigorous.*
Q. Why not *vigorouser* in the Comparative, and *vigorousest* in the Superlative?
A. Because they would be disagreeable to the ear.
Q. What part of speech is *proceedings?*
A. A Substantive Common, in the Objective Case.
Q. Why

Q. Why in the Objective Caſe?

A. Becauſe it follows the Prepoſition *at*.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *of*?

A. A Prepoſition.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *the*?

A. A Definitive Article, as before.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *commons*?

A. A Noun Subſtantive Common, in the Plural Number, Objective Caſe, and governed of the Prepoſition *of*.

Theſe motives induced Edward to entruſt the chief part of his government in the hands of eccleſiaſtics, at the hazard of ſeeing them diſown his authority, as ſoon as it would turn againſt them. Hume's Hiſtory.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *theſe*?

A. A Pronoun Demonſtrative, or rather an Adjective, to agree with the Subſtantive *motives*.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *motives*?

A. A Noun Subſtantive Common.

Q. Of what Number?

A. Plural.

Q. How is its Plural formed?

A. By adding *s* to the Singular.

Q. Are all Plurals ſo formed?

A. No.

Q. Which are not?

A. Words which end in *ch*, *ſh*, *ſs*, and *x*, have *es* added in the Plural; and words which end in *f* generally change *f* into *ve*, with the addition of *s* in the Plural. When a Conſonant comes before *y* in the Singular, *y* is changed into *i. e*, with the addition of *s* in the Plural. And ſome words are irregular in the Plural, as *man*, *men*, &c.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *induced*?

A. A Verb Active, as before, and agrees with its Nominative *motives*.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *Edward*?

A. A Noun

A. A Noun Subſtantive Proper, in the Objective Caſe.

Q. Why in the Objective?

A. Becauſe it follows the Verb, and anſwers to the queſtion *whom* or *what*.

Q. What part of Speech is *to entruſt*?

A. A Verb of the Infinitive Mode, as before.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *the*?

A. A Definitive Article, as before.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *chief*?

A. An Adjective.

Q. In what Degree of Compariſon?

A. In the Superlative.

Q. Would it be right, then, to ſay *chiefeſt*?

A. No; for although *chiefeſt* be uſed by ſome of our beſt authors, it muſt be an impropriety, as *chief* itſelf is of the Superlative Degree.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *part*?

A. A Noun Subſtantive Common, in the Objective Caſe, as before.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *of*?

A. A Prepoſition.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *his*?

A. A Pronoun Poſſeſſive.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *government*?

A. A Noun Subſtantive Common, in the Objective Caſe, and governed of the Prepoſition *of*.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *in*?

A. A Prepoſition.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *the*?

A. A Definitive Article, as before.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *hands*?

A. A Noun Subſtantive Common, in the Plural Number, as before.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *of*?

A. A Prepoſition, as before.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *eccleſiaſtics*?

A. A Noun

A. A Noun Subſtantive Common, in the Plural Number, as before.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *at?*

A. A Prepoſition.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *the?*

A. A Definitive Article, as before.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *hazard?*

A. A Noun Subſtantive Common, as before.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *of?*

A. A Prepoſition.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *ſeeing?*

A. The Active Participle in *ing.*

Q. What part of ſpeech is *them?*

A. A Pronoun in the Objective Caſe, becauſe it comes after the Participle *ſeeing.*

Q. What part of ſpeech is *diſown?*

A. A Verb in the Infinitive Mode; the Prepoſition *to* is underſtood.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *his?*

A. A Pronoun Poſſeſſive.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *authority?*

A. A Noun Subſtantive Common.

Piety is the only proper and adequate relief of decaying man.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *piety?*

A. A Noun Subſtantive Common, as before, in the Nominative Caſe, and comes before the Verb *is.*

Q. What part of ſpeech is *is?*

A. A Verb Neuter.

Q. Of what Number, Perſon, Time, and Mode?

A. It is of the Singular Number, third Perſon, Preſent Time, and Indicative Mode.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *the?*

A. An Article.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *only?*

A. In this place it is a Noun Adjective, and agrees with its Subſtantive *relief.*

Q. What part of ſpeech is *proper?*

A. A Noun

A. A Noun Adjective, and agrees with its Subſtantive *relief*.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *and*?

A. A Conjunction Copulative between *proper* and *adequate*.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *adequate*?

A. A Noun Adjective, and agrees with its Subſtantive *relief*.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *relief*?

A. A Noun Subſtantive in the Nominative Caſe, to follow the Verb *is*.

Q. Why is it in the Nominative Caſe?

A. Becauſe the Nominative Caſe follows the Verb in the Imperative Mode, and when a queſtion is aſked, and after *am*, *art*, *is*, *are*, *was*, *were*, *be*, and *been*.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *of*?

A. A Prepoſition.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *decaying*?

A. A Participle; but as it has no reſpect to Time, and can be compared, it is here an Adjective, and agrees with its Subſtantive *man*.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *man*?

A. A Noun Subſtantive Common, in the Objective Caſe, and governed of the Prepoſition *of*.

Account for the Words in the following Sentence:

Let us live well, if 'twere alone for this,
The baneful tongues of ſervants to deſpiſe:
Slander, that worſt of poiſons, ever finds
An eaſy entrance to ignoble minds.

Let is generally conſidered as a Verb, but here it is the ſign of the Imperative Mode.

Us is a Pronoun in the Objective Caſe.

Live is a Verb Neuter of the Imperative Mode, Preſent Time, Plural Number, firſt Perſon.

Well is an Adverb.

If is a Conjunction.

'Twere is a Verb Neuter, of the Subjunctive Mode, third Perſon, Singular Number.

Alone is an Adverb.

For is a Prepoſition.

This is a Pronoun Demonſtrative, and agrees with its Subſtantive *thing* or *purpoſe*, underſtood.

The is a Definitive Article.

Baneful is an Adjective, and agrees with its Subſtantive *tongues*.

Tongues is a Subſtantive Common, in the Objective Caſe, and follows the Verb *to deſpiſe*.

Of is a Prepoſition.

Servants is a Noun Subſtantive Common.

To is a Prepoſition, or rather here a Particle, and ſign of the Infinitive Mode.

Slander is a Noun Subſtantive Common, in the Nominative Caſe, and comes before the Verb *finds*.

That is a Pronoun Demonſtrative.

Worſt is an Adjective, and agrees with its Subſtantive *poiſon* underſtood.

Of is a Prepoſition.

Poiſons is a Subſtantive Common, in the Objective Caſe, and governed of the Prepoſition *of*.

Ever is an Adverb of undetermined time.

Finds is a Verb Active, of the Indicative Mode, third Perſon, Singular Number.

An is an Article to be uſed before a word that begins with a vowel.

Eaſy is an Adjective, and agrees with its Subſtantive *entrance*.

Entrance is a Noun Subſtantive, in the Objective Caſe, and follows the Verb *finds*.

To is a Prepoſition.

Ignoble is an Adjective, and agrees with its Subſtantive *minds*.

Minds is a Subſtantive, in the Objective Caſe, and governed of the Prepoſition *to*.

Account

Account for the Words in the following Sentence:

While mazy error draws mankind aſtray,
From Truth's ſure path, each takes his devious way,
One to the right, one to the left recedes,
Alike deluded, as each fancy leads.

While is an Adverb.

Mazy is an Adjective, and agrees with its Subſtantive *error.*

Error is a Noun Subſtantive, in the Nominative Caſe, to come before the Verb *draws.*

Draws is a Verb Active, of the Indicative Mode, Preſent Tenſe, Singular Number, third Perſon, and agrees with its Nominative Caſe *error.*

Mankind is a Noun Subſtantive Common, in the Objective Caſe, and follows the Verb *draws.*

Aſtray is an Adverb.

From is a Prepoſition.

Truth's is a Noun Subſtantive Common, in the Poſſeſſive Caſe, known by having the *s* and the apoſtrophe added to it.

Sure is an Adjective, and agrees with its Subſtantive *path.*

Path is a Noun Subſtantive Common, in the Objective Caſe, and governed by the Prepoſition *from.*

Each is a Pronoun Diſtributive, and here is put for the Subſtantive.

Takes is a Verb Active, of the Indicative Mode, Preſent Tenſe, third Perſon, Singular Number, and agrees with its Nominative *each.*

His is a Pronoun Poſſeſſive, and agrees with its Subſtantive *way.*

Devious is an Adjective, and agrees with its Subſtantive *way.*

Way is a Noun Subſtantive, in the Objective Caſe, and follows the Verb *takes.*

One is an Adjective, and agrees with its Subſtantive *perſon* underſtood.

To is a Prepoſition.

The an Article.

Right is an Adjective to agree with its Subſtantive *hand* underſtood.

One is an Adjective, and agrees with its Subſtantive *perſon* underſtood.

To is a Prepoſition.

The an Article.

Left is an Adjective, to agree with its Subſtantive *hand* underſtood.

Recedes is a Verb, of the Indicative Mode, Preſent Time, Singular Number, third Perſon, to agree with its Subſtantive *one*.

Alike is an Adverb.

Deluded is a Paſſive Participle, from the Verb *to delude*.

As is a Conjunction.

Each is a Pronoun Diſtributive, and agrees with its Subſtantive *fancy*.

Fancy is a Noun Subſtantive, in the Nominative Caſe, to come before the Verb *leads*.

Leads is a Verb Active, in the Indicative Mode, Preſent Time, Singular Number, third Perſon, and agrees with its Subſtantive *fancy*.

Of the Derivation of Words.

We obſerved in Orthography, that when there is a Prepoſition added to the beginning of a word, it is called a Compound word, as *ab-ſolve*; and when there is ſomething added to the end of a word, it is called a Derivative word, as *faith-ful*.

The learner will ſoon become acquainted with derivations, by being aſked theſe or the like queſtions:

Q. What comes the Verb *to whiten* from?

A. From the Adjective *white*.

Q. What comes the Participle *loving* from?

A. From

A. From the Verb *to love.*
Q. What comes the Adjective *healthy* from?
A. From the Subſtantive *health.*
Q. *Fruitful*, from what?
A. *Fruit.*
Q. *Careleſs*, from what?
A. *Care.*
Q. *Fatherly*, from what?
A. *Father.*
Q. *Apiſh*, from what?
A. *Ape.*
Q. *Lambkin*, from what?
A. *Lamb.*
Q. *Hilloc*, from what?
A. *Hill.*
Q. *Duckling*, from what?
A. *Duck.*
Q. *Cockrel*, from what?
A. *Cock*, &c.

Although the Engliſh ſcholar is not ſuppoſed to be acquainted with languages, it is neceſſary to obſerve that Engliſh words ending in *ion* are derived from Latin words ending in *io*, as, *religion* from *religio.*

Engliſh words in *ty* are derived from Latin words in *tas*, as *charity* from *charitas.*

Engliſh words in *ence* or *cy* from Latin words in *tia*, as *diligence* from *diligentia*, *clemency* from *clementia.*

Engliſh words in *nt* from the Latin words in *ns*, as *prudent* from *prudens.*

Engliſh words in *al* from Latin words in *alis*, as *oriental*, *orientalis.*

Engliſh words in *ude* from Latin words in *udo*, as *fortitude*, *fortitudo.*

Engliſh words in *id* from Latin words in *us*, as *frigid* from *frigidus.*

Engliſh

Engliſh words in *ary* or *ory* from Latin words ending in *ius*, as *ſolitary* from *ſolitarius*, and *tranſitory* from *tranſitorius*.

There are a great many other terminations derived from the Latin, which in general come ſo near the original, that it is ſcarce worth while to point them out, as to *recede* from *recedo*, *reviſe* from *reviſo*, *admit* from *admitto*, *expel* from *expello*, *honour* from *honor*, &c.

Many Engliſh words are derived from the French, and a great number of them may be known by the number of diphthongs and triphthongs with which they abound, as *chaiſe*, *tour*, *gout*, *courage*, *avaunt*, *adieu*, *lieu*, *flambeau*, *beauty*, *beau* *.

Words which have *y* in the middle, as *hymn*; *eu* or *ph* at the beginning, middle, or end, as *Euchariſt*, *phraſe*; *th* at the beginning, middle, or end, as *theology*; or ſuch as begin with *pn*, *ps*, *pt*, *rh*, *phe*, *phr*, *phth*, as *pneumatic*, *pſalmody*, *ptſmagogue*, *rhapſody*, *phenomenon*, *phraſeology*, *phthiſic*; are derived from the Greek.

Engliſh words ending in *kal* or *ic* are derived from the Greek words in *kos*, as *practical* from *practikos*, *epidemic* from *epidemikos*.

Engliſh words in *gy*, from Greek words in *gia*, as *doxology* from *doxologia*.

Engliſh words ending in *my* from Greek words ending in *mia*, as *eunomy* from *eunomia*.

Engliſh words in *di* from Greek words in *dia*, as *melody* from *melodia*.

Engliſh words in *phy* from Greek words in *phia*, as *geography* from *geographia*.

Engliſh words in *ogue* from Greek words in *ogos*, as *prologue* from *prologos*.

* See Buchanan. *Chaiſe*, *tour*, *gout* (ſignifies taſte) *courage*, *adieu*, *lieu*, *flambeau*, and *beau*, are French words naturalized into the Engliſh, rather than derivatives.

Engliſh

Engliſh words in *is* are taken from the Greek without any variation, as *metamorphoſis*, &c.

Of the Figure Ellipſis.

Ellipſis is the ſuppreſſion or leaving out of a word or words in a ſentence, and the elegancy of a ſentence in a great meaſure depends upon it; as my duty towards my neighbour is to love him as myſelf, (my duty towards my neighbour is) to do unto all men as I would they ſhould do unto me, (my duty towards my neighbour is) to love, (my duty towards my neighbour is) to honour, (my duty towards my neighbour is) to ſuccour my father, and (my duty towards my neighbour is) to love, &c. &c. my mother.

How aukward and diſagreeable would theſe ſentences appear, though perfectly grammatical, if all the Ellipſis were ſupplied; yet in order to make the learner perfectly acquainted with the different parts of a ſentence, it is neceſſary to put him upon exerciſes of ſupplying the Ellipſis.

Take the following for example:

Good humour may be defined a habit of being pleaſed; a conſtant perennial ſoftneſs of manners; eaſineſs of approach, and ſuavity of diſpoſition.

Good humour (it) may be defined a habit of being pleaſed; (good humour may be defined) a conſtant, and (good humour may be defined) a perennial ſoftneſs of manners; (good humour may be defined) an eaſineſs of approach, and (good humour may be defined) a ſuavity of diſpoſition.

The following Rules will point out when an Ellipſis may be made with Propriety:

The Nominative word is underſtood after having been once mentioned in the ſentence, as, God is *juſt*, (God is) *wiſe*, and (God is) *good*.

The

The ſame may be obſerved of the Verb, as *God gives life*, (gives) *health*, (gives) *food*, and (gives) *raiment*.

Whom, *which*, and *that* are often underſtood, as, this is the boy *(whom)* I beat. This is the houſe *(which* or *that)* I bought.

The Antecedent need not always be repeated with the Relative, as, beware of drunkenneſs, which (drunkenneſs) impairs the conſtitution, *&c.*

When a Subſtantive is expreſſed before the Poſſeſſive Caſe, it need not be repeated after it, as, this coach is the Lord Mayor's (coach).

Many words neceſſary aſking the queſtion may be left out in the anſwer, as,

Q. Who ſays that I am a ſorry fellow?

A. I (ſay that you are a ſorry fellow).

The ſecond member of the ſentence may not be repeated after *than* and *as*, as I can write better than you (can write); then you can write as well as John (can write).

When the Subſtantive has two or more Adjectives which agree with it, it is only expreſſed with the latter, or laſt of them; as, do you ride a brown (horſe), a black (horſe) or a grey horſe?

Many words, ſuch as hand, ſign, ſhip, thing, matter, *&c.* are frequently underſtood, as, turn to the right (hand).

He lives at the Lion, *(i. e.* the ſign of the Lion).

He belongs to the Defiance *(i. e.* the ſhip Defiance).

It is difficult to conquer habit; (thing is underſtood).

When the Conjunction *and* connects ſeveral words, it is only expreſſed before the laſt, except when it is to make every word emphatical; as,

We were born for ſomething elſe more than to-eat, (and) drink, and ſleep.

The

The Conjunction *that*, and the Prepoſition *to*, are often very elegantly left out; as, I think (that) you are miſtaken. Give (to) me ſome bread.

Sometimes a whole ſentence is left out; as, it is our duty to pay a due ſubmiſſion to our parents, and (it is our duty to pay a due ſubmiſſion) to all our ſuperiors.

After the ſcholar is duly acquainted with the nature of Ellipſis, it will be neceſſary to carry him thro' ſome exerciſes of Tautology or Redundancy; let him therefore point out the faults in the following ſentence:

The man that wiſhes and deſires to become a philoſopher at a cheap and inexpenſive rate, he eaſily, and without any difficulty, gratifies and pleaſes his own ambition, and earneſt deſires, by ſubmitting, yielding, and giving place to poverty and want, when he does not feel and perceive it, and by boaſting and bragging his contempt, diſdain, and ſcorn of riches, wealth and affluence, when he has already, and at preſent and now in his poſſeſſion, more than he enjoys and has a true reliſh of.

Corrected thus:

The man that wiſhes to become a philoſopher, at a cheap rate, eaſily gratifies his ambition by ſubmitting to poverty when he does not feel it, and by boaſting his contempt of riches when he has already more than he enjoys.

Rambler.

When this time, which is too often expected and looked for with great impatience and eagerneſs, at laſt arrives and comes to hand, it generally and commonly comes without the bleſſing and happineſs for which it was deſired; but we ſolace and comfort ourſelves with ſome new and freſh proſpect and view, and preſs forward and advance again with equal eagerneſs and vehemence.

Corrected

Corrected thus:

When this time, which is too often expected with great impatience, at laſt arrives, it generally comes without the bleſſing for which it was deſired; but we ſolace ourſelves with ſome new proſpect, and preſs forward again with equal eagerneſs. Rambler.

The following Sentences are left uncorrected for the Exerciſe of the Learner:

He that devotes, gives up and reſigns himſelf to retired, private and ſecret ſtudy and learning, naturally ſinks and declines from omiſſion and neglect to forgetfulneſs and oblivion of ſocial and familiar duties: He muſt be therefore ſometimes awakened, rouſed, and recalled to the general condition and ſtate of mankind. Rambler.

The laws and rules of ſocial and familiar benevolence, good will and friendſhip require and demand, that every man and perſon ſhould endeavour and try and aſſiſt, help and aid others by his experience, uſe, ſkill and knowledge.

The men and perſons, who beſt, moſt juſtly and rightly deſerve merit, and are worthy to eſcape, ſhun and avoid the ſnares, nets, and enticements of artifice and cunning, they are moſt likely and bid faireſt to be entangled, caught, and allured. Rambler.

The man and perſon, who has ſeen and viewed the ſuperficies, ſurface and outſide of life, he believes, thinks, and ſuppoſes every thing to be what it appears and ſeems, and he rarely and ſeldom ſuſpects and imagines, that external and outward ſplendor, luſtre and pomp, conceals, hides, and keeps ſecret, any latent and ſecret ſorrow, grief and ſadneſs, or vexation or trouble. Rambler.

The learner is not here to ſuppoſe that two or more epithets may not be joined to a Subſtantive, for they frequently *are* and *ought*; as, God is a *wiſe, juſt, good, merciful, almighty*, &c. Being.

It

It is here to be obſerved, that each of thoſe epithets has a different meaning, and therefore may all be uſed with great propriety; but if we ſhould ſay, that is a *tall*, *long*, *high* lady, all theſe epithets convey the ſame idea, and therefore are not proper to be made uſe of.

Of POINTS *and* FIGURES.

Points or pauſes have a ſort of muſical proportion, the moſt common of which are the following:

A Comma marked thus (,) which ſtops the reader's voice while he can deliberately count the number One. It ſerves to diſtinguiſh the ſimple numbers of a period; as, ariſe my friend, and come away.

The Semicolon marked thus (;) which ſtops the reader's voice till he can deliberately count One, Two. It is placed where the ſenſe is more complete than after a Comma; as, a wiſe man's heart is at his right hand; but a fool's at his left.

A Colon marked thus (:) which ſtops the reader's voice till he can deliberately count One, Two, Three, is placed where the ſenſe ſeems to be complete, and yet ſomething may be added; as, give inſtruction to a wiſe man, and he will yet be wiſer: Teach a juſt man, and he will increaſe in learning.

A Period, marked thus (.) which ſtops the reader's voice till he can deliberately count One, Two, Three, Four, is placed at the end of a ſentence when the ſenſe is complete; as, by me kings reign and princes decree juſtice.

An Interrogation, marked thus (?) is of the ſame length as the period, and is uſed in aſking a queſtion; as, Who comes there?

An Admiration or Exclamation, marked thus (!) which is of the ſame length as the Interrogation, is uſed after Interjections or ſhort ſentences, to expreſs our wonder or ſurpriſe; as, O my ſtars!

There

There are others which are not ſo common, viz.

A Parentheſis (rarely made uſe of by a good writer) incloſes one ſentence within another.

A Paragraph, marked thus (¶) denotes the beginning of a new diſcourſe.

An Apoſtrophe, marked thus (') is uſed when ſome part of a word is left out; as, danc'd for danced.

A Hyphen, marked thus (-) is made uſe of to join together two words, as foot-ſtool, *&c.* and is uſed alſo when part of a word is written in one line, and part in another.

The Caret, marked thus (ʌ) ſhews where the words in any ſentence left out ſhould come in; as, the
is
lady beautiful.
ʌ

The Subdiviſion, or part of a chapter, is marked uſually thus (§).

The Index points to ſome remarkable paſſage, thus (☞).

A Quotation is a double Comma reverſed, and ſet againſt ſome lines on the left ſide of a page, to ſhew that they are quoted from another author, thus (‟).

The Notes which refer to the margin are an Aſteriſk or Aſteriſm, made thus (*). An Obeliſk thus (†). Alſo parallel lines thus (‖).

Beſides theſe, there are Literal Characters, Numeral Characters, and Abbreviations, the knowledge of which is not ſo eaſily acquired by Grammar Rules as by diligent obſervation and experience *.

Of MARKS.

Theſe may properly be referred to the foregoing chapter.

An Accent (′) is a mark placed over ſyllables to regulate their pronunciation, and denotes, that the

* See Bate.

ſtreſs

ſtreſs of the voice muſt be laid thereon, as in the words *állay*, *álley*

A Diëreſis or Dialyſis (¨) placed over the latter of two Vowels coming together, ſhews that they are not to be pronounced as a Diphthong, but ſeparately, as in *Cupernaüm*.

A Circumflex (^) placed over a Vowel ſhews that it muſt have a long full ſound, as *Euphrâtes*.

A Paratheſis, Crotchets or Brackets, as they are differently called [ ] diſtinguiſh words added by way of explication; as [See this word more fully defined in ———].

Brace couples two or more lines together, that have a relation to one another; it is chiefly appropriated to Poetry, where it includes three lines, having the ſame termination in ſound or rhyming, which is called a *Triplet*; as,

This to avoid, let not your tale be long;
The endleſs ſpeaker's ever in the wrong,
And all abhor intemperance of tongue.

PROSODY.

Proſody teaches the rules of *Pronunciation* and *Verſification*.

The art of *Pronunciation* conſiſts on laying the *Accent* upon a proper ſyllable in a word, and the *Emphaſis* upon a proper word in a ſentence.

The method of accenting among the learned themſelves has been, and is ſtill ſo various, that it is no eaſy matter to lay down rules for it; however, that the learner may not be without ſome direction, let him obſerve the following; and at the ſame time pay a ſtrict attention to the beſt ſpeakers.

If a word be a Derivative, and the Primitive Part a Monoſyllable, the Accent is on the Primitive; as, *fóóliſh*, *blámeleſs*.

Diſſyllables, ending in *en*, *er*, *on*, *or*, *our*, *ow*, *le*, *age*, have generally the accent on the firſt ſyllable;

as *gólden*, *ſtránger*, *bútton*, *débtor*, *fávour*, *fóllow* *táble*, *cábbage*.

E final generally takes the Accent, as *compriſé*.

A Diphthong, in the laſt ſyllable of a word, is accented; as, *revéal*.

When a Verb of two ſyllables ends with two conſonants, the Accent is on the latter ſyllable; as, *depar't*.

When a Monoſyllable is compounded with a Preposition, the Accent is on the Monoſyllable; as, *excludé*.

A Diſſyllable which has two vowels parted has the Accent on the former ſyllable; as, *líar*.

Triſſyllables, ending in *ous*, *al*, *nce*, *nt*, *ate*, *ude*, *dy*, *fy*, *ogue*, and Pollyſyllables in *ary* and *ory* have generally the Accent on the firſt ſyllable; as, *ódious*, *cápital*, *cóuntenance*, *émineni*, *fórtunate*, *g'ratitude*, *mélody*, *ſátisfy*, *cátalogue*, *t'ributary*, *óratory*.

When a word ends in *logy*, *tomy*, *nomy*, *graphy*, *ical*, *tical*, *ety*, *tion*, *ſion*, *cian*, *ſial* and *tial*, the Accent lies on the ſyllable next to the termination; as, *chronólogy*, *anátomy*, *geógraphy*, *mechánical*, *grammátical*, *variety*, *ingenúity*, *orátion*, *diviſion*, *muſi'cian*, *artifi'cial*, *ſubſta'ntial*.

A Subſtantive becomes a Verb, by changing the Accent; as, *tórment*, *to torménr* *.

Of EMPHASIS.

It has been already obſerved that Emphaſis is the ſtreſs, or rather the elevation of the voice upon ſome particular word or words in a ſentence.

As the ſenſe of a ſentence depends principally upon the emphatical words in it, they ought to be carefully attended to; for, without Emphaſis, the ſenſe is not only in a great meaſure loſt, but the

* See Buchanan.

reader

reader will fall into a diſagreeable monotony, and the different paſſions of the mind will want that different tone of voice which is neceſſary to expreſs them.

The learner will never underſtand Emphaſis ſo much by rules as by a careful attention to the beſt readers; for he muſt entirely enter into the ſpirit and genius of an author, and feel the force and fullneſs of it himſelf, before he can convey his ideas to another. There are, however, ſome rules which may be of uſe to him, ſuch as the following:

When two words are contraſted, or ſet in oppoſition to each other, they are both emphatical; as, he is the *grief*, not the *joy*, of his parent.

When a queſtion is aſked, the Emphaſis generally lies on the queſtioning word; as, *Who* are you, Sir? *What* is your buſineſs, Sir? From *whence* do you come, Sir? And *whither* are you going, Sir?

Though rules may be of uſe to the learner, yet the principal thing is to conſider well the chief deſign of the ſpeaker or writer, and the words which point out that deſign are emphatical.

Fiſher has given us a very pretty example, to ſhew how the meaning of a ſentence may be alter'd, by the different poſition of the Emphaſis, viz.

1 2 3 4
Will you ride to town to-day?

If the Emphaſis be laid on the word *you*, the anſwer may be, *No*, but my *brother* will.

If on *ride*, the anſwer may be, *No*, but I ſhall *walk*.

If on *town*, the anſwer may be, *No*, I muſt ſtay in the *country*.

And if on *to-day*, the anſwer may be, *No*, but I ſhall go *to-morrow* *.

Of

* Fiſher borrowed this obſervation and example from Maſon's Eſſay on Elocution, though he has made a trifling alteration from the

Of CADENCE.

Cadence is the falling of the voice at the end of a ſentence.

The effect which any diſcourſe has upon the hearers, is principally owing to the juſtneſs of the Accent, Emphaſis and Cadence, or toning of the voice, obſerved by the ſpeaker, and a graceful or maſterly manner of elocution is by no means to be acquired, but by a careful imitation of the beſt ſpeakers.

It is from them you muſt learn how the different paſſions are expreſſed by different tones of voice, viz. *Love* by a *ſoft*, *Anger* by a *vehement*, *Joy* by a *quick*, *Sorrow* by a *low*, *Fear* by a *dejected*, *Courage* by a *bold*, and *Perplexity* by a *grave* tone of voice, *&c.*

Of QUANTITY.

Quantity ſhews us the meaſure or length of Syllables *.

As Quantity meaſures the Time of a Syllable in Proſe, and the Syllables of a Foot in Verſe, it is neceſſary that the learner ſhould be properly acquainted with it previous to his entrance upon verſification.

the original. Maſon further obſerves, that ſentences like theſe are equivocal, that is, contain in them more ſenſes than one; and that Emphaſis is oftentimes of great importance to determine the proper ſenſe of what we read or ſpeak.

* It has been thought by ſome that Accent affects the length of a ſyllable; but that this is not the caſe, appears from its being placed indifferently over *long* and *ſhort* ſyllables; and is to be conſidered as nothing more than the mere elevation of the voice.

See Dr. Foſter's ingenious Treatiſe on Accents.

Notwith-

Notwithſtanding we mentioned before, that Accent does not effect the length of a ſyllable, yet the ſyllable which has the Accent becomes long in verſe by the inflection of the voice; as ă-bōde, ă'-guē.

It is here evident, that the meaſure or length of the ſyllable *a* is the ſame in *abode* and *ague*, and yet when we come to verſification, in the *former* word, becauſe the Accent is on the latter ſyllable, the *a* is conſidered as a *ſhort*, and in the *latter*, becauſe the Accent is on the former ſyllable, on account of the inflection of the voice, the *a* appears and is uſed as a *long* ſyllable.

That the Poets in Iambic Verſe, *&c.* make this difference on account of the Accent, notwithſtanding the Accent does not alter the length of the ſyllable, will appear from the following examples:

Deep īn ă cāve the Sībyl mākes ăbodē,
Thĕnce fūll ŏf Fāte rĕtūrns, ănd ōf thĕ Gōd.

Dryden's Virg.

Oŭr cāſtle's ſtrēngth
Wĭll laŭgh ă ſiēge tŏ ſcōrn. Hĕre lēt thĕm līe
Tĭll fămine ānd the āgŭe eāt thĕm ŭp.

Shakeſpeare.

Every Diphthong makes a long ſyllable, as houſe.

A Vowel before two Conſonants, or a double Conſonant in the ſame word, is long; as, mōrtal; except when the Accent is on the latter ſyllable; as, contend.

The Engliſh Poets pay ſo much regard to Accents, that they make no bonds of breaking through the ſtricteſt rules, when the inflection of the voice on its account requires it. For inſtance, the rule tells us, that a Vowel before two Conſonants is long by poſition; but obſerve how Dryden diſregards it.

Oür rēāſŏn prōmpts ŭs tō ă fūtŭre ſtāte,
Thĕ lāſt ăppeāl frŏm fŏrtune, ānd frŏm fāte,
Whĕre Gŏd's ăll rīghteŏus wāys wĭll bē dĕclār'd.

It would be needleſs to lay down other rules, as the length of the ſyllable will always be determined in Poetry by the Poſition of the Accent.

We

We ſhall juſt take notice of two or three different kinds of Engliſh Poetry, and then leave the learner to conſult the Poets themſelves for further information.

The moſt common Verſe in England is the Iambic. It generally conſiſts of five Feet, though ſometimes of leſs.

Every Foot conſiſts of two ſyllables, the former ſhort, the latter long.

Immŏdĕſt wōrds ădmīt ŏf nō dĕfēnce,
Fŏr wānt ŏf dēcĕncy ĭs wānt ŏf ſēnſe. Pope.

It ſometimes happens that the Accent falls on the firſt, third, fifth, *&c.* ſyllable; that Verſe is called Trochæical, as,

In dăys ōf old, ſtōriĕs plāinly tōld.

If one long ſyllable be ſucceeded by two ſhort ones, it is called a Dactylic, as,

Dĭōgĕnĕs ſūrly ănd proud.

A Diſtic conſiſts of two lines; a Stanza, of three or more. When a number of Stanzas are connected, they are called Odes, Songs, Poems, *&c.*

When a line conſiſts of five feet, it is called a Pentameter or Heroic, and moſt of our compoſitions in poetry are of this kind. When it is made up of ſix, it is called an Hexameter or Alexandrine, which kind of verſe is now only uſed to diverſify the Heroic; and Verſes which uſed to conſiſt of fourteen ſyllables are now generally broken into Lyric meaſures, conſiſting alternately of eight and ſix ſyllables; as,

Fathēr ŏf āll, ĭn ēv'ry āge,
In ēv'ry clīme ădor'd, *&c.*

When the lines conſiſt of a certain number of feet without rhymes, they are called Blank Verſe; as,

Him th' almighty Pow'r
Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' etherial ſky,
With hideous ruin and combuſtion, down
To bottomleſs Perdition, there to dwell
In adamantine chains and penal fire,
Who durſt defy th' Omnipotent to arms.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

After

After the Exerciſes concerning the Ellipſis and Redundancy, it may be uſeful to add *a* few obſervations concerning Enallage, Soleciſms, Simplex and Complex Conceits.

Enallage is either of a word or a letter. The former denotes the change of one or more letters in a word; as, to *ſow* for *ſew*. The latter the change of one or more words in a ſentence; as, the company, *they* have it among them.

A Soleciſm is a prepoſterous way of ſpeaking or writing; and generally implies, or literally ſignifies a contradiction or blunder; as,

Shut the door and come in, for *Come in and ſhut the door.*

The houſe is full of people before any body comes.
He drank it all up and gave away the reſt.
He cut the loaf into three halves.
If you are dead, ſpeak.
I am not dead, but I am ſpeechleſs.
I cannot drink none.

A Simple Conceit is a witticiſm formed under the repetition of a word or words, derived from one another; or from ſuch as have reſemblance in ſound; as, *bread* is now *bread* indeed. To which may be added, *Puns*, *Catches* and *Bulls*; as, *he remembered all he did not forget.*

A Complex Conceit is a witticiſm, or ſpecies of wit, the true ſenſe of which is not eaſily diſcovered; ſuch as an *Enigma*, or *Riddle*, or the like. As a perſon being aſked his name, he anſwered *Twenty Shillings*, meaning *Mark*, i. e. thirteen ſhillings and four-pence, *Noble*, i. e. ſix ſhillings and eight-pence, which together make twenty ſhillings *.

* *See* Fiſher.

Of

Of RHETORICAL FIGURES.

I have taken the definition from Sterling, as being the ſhorteſt, and yet the fulleſt which I am acquainted with.

1. A *Metaphor*, in place of proper words,
Reſemblance puts, and dreſs to ſpeech affords.

As, a *tide (exceſs)* of paſſion. *Breathe on (favour)* my enterpriſes. The *golden (pure untainted)* age.

2. *Metonomy* does new names impoſe,
And things for things by near relation ſhows.

By this Figure, the *inventor* is taken for the *invented*, as *Mars (war)* rages. The *author* for his *works*, as to read *Horace*, i. e. his *writings*. The *inſtrument* for the *cauſe*, as his *tongue (eloquence)* defends him. The *matter* for the *thing made*, as *ſteel (ſword)* conquers. The *effect* for the *cauſe*, as *cold* death, i. e. death that makes *cold*. The *ſubject containing* for the *thing contained*; as the *mace (magiſtrate)* comes.

3. *Synedoche* the whole for part does take,
Or part for whole, juſt for the metre's ſake.

As *ten ſummers (years)* I have lived under this *roof (houſe)*. Now the *year (ſpring)* is beautiful.

4. An *Irony*, diſſembling with an air,
Thinks otherwiſe than what the words declare.

As, a *brave (idle)* watchman indeed, to ſleep. Your *behaviour* and *addreſs* muſt certainly engage *every body (nobody)* in your favour.

5. A *Catachreſis* words too far does ſtrain;
Rather from ſuch abuſe of ſpeech refrain.

As, the *man (chief)* of the flock. He *threatens (promiſes)* a favour.

6. *Hyperbole*

6. *Hyperbole* ſoars too high, or creeps too low;
Exceeds the truth, things wonderful to ſhow.

As, he runs *ſwifter than the wind (very ſwiftly)*.

7. By *Metalepſis*, in one word combin'd,
More tropes than one you eaſily may find.

As, *Euphrates (the inhabitants of Meſopotamia)* moves war.

8. An *Allegory* tropes continues ſtill,
Which with new graces ev'ry ſentence fill.

9. *Antonomaſia* proper names imparts,
From kindred, country, epithets and arts.

As, there goes *Irus*, *i. e.* a *poor man*. *Æacids (Achilles)* conquered. The *Carthagenians (Hanniba)* won the field. *Cytherea*, *i. e. Venus*, who was worſhipped in that iſland. The *poet (Virgil)* ſings Æneas.

10. *Litotes* does more ſenſe than words include,
And often by two negatives has ſtood.

As, I neither *praiſe* your gifts, nor *deſpiſe* them, *i. e.* I *diſpraiſe* your gifts, yet I *accept* them.

11. *Anomatopæia* coins word from ſound,
By which alone the meaning may be found.

As, flies *buzz*, *i. e. make a humming noiſe*. *Tantarus (the noiſe of trumpets)* fill the round.

12. *Aſteiſmus* loves to jeſt with ſtrokes of wit,
And ſlily with the point of ſatire hit.

As, who hates not *Bavius*'s verſes let him love *Mævius*'s; and he that loves either, let him milk *he-goats*.

13. A *Diaſyrmus* muſt ill-nature ſhow,
And ne'er omits t' inſult a living foe.

As, you *gaggle* like a *gooſe* among the tuneful ſwains.

14. *Sarcaſmus* with a biting jeer does kill,
And ev'ry word with ſtrongeſt venom fill.

As, now, Cyrus, *glut* yourſelf with blood.

15. *Paræmia* by a proverb tries to teach
A ſhort, inſtructing, and a nervous ſpeech.

As, you *waſh the Black-Moor white, i. e. you labour in vain.*

16. *Ænigma* in dark words the ſenſe conceals,
But that, once known, a riddling ſpeach reveals.

As, *Nilottis*'s quill brought forth the *daughters* of *Cadmus, i. e. a pen made of a reed that grows by the ſide of the river Nile, wrote the Greek and Latin letters, invented by Cadmus.*

17. By *Epanados* a ſentence ſhifts its place,
Takes firſt and laſt, and alſo middle ſpace.

As, Whether the worſt, the child accurſt, or elſe the cruel mother?
The mother worſt, the child accurſt; as bad the one as the other.

18. A *Climax* by gradation ſtill aſcends,
Until the ſenſe with finiſh'd period ends.

As, *folly* breeds *laughter*; *laughter*, *diſdain*; *diſdain* makes *ſhame* her *daughter.*

19. *Paraleipſis* cries I leave't behind,
I let it paſs, though you the whole may find.

As, I ſhall ſay nothing of his private charities, I paſs by his extenſive bounty, in the education of poor children and orphans.

20. *Apoſiopeſis*

20. *Apoſiopeſis* leaves imperfect ſenſe;
Yet ſuch a ſilent pauſe ſpeaks eloquence.

As, *Whom I* —— but it is better to compoſe the ſwelling, &c.

21. *Proſopopœia* a new perſon feigns,
And to inanimates ſpeech and reaſon deigns.

As, the mountains clap their hands, and the hills ſing for joy.

22. *Apoſtrophe*, from greater themes or leſs,
Does turn aſide to make a ſhort addreſs.

As, Thus he poſſeſſed the gold by violence (Oh! curſed thirſt of gold! what wickedneſs doſt thou not influence men's minds to perpetrate?)

23. By *Tmeſis* words divided oft are ſeen,
And others 'twixt the parts do intervene.

As, *What crime ſoever (whatſoever crime).*

5 DEC0

DIRECTIONS about CAPITALS.

Capital letters muſt not be uſed in the middle or at the end of a word; as, *VirTue*, *BeautY*.

1. The firſt letter of any book, writing, chapter, paragraph, &c. muſt be a Capital.

2. After every period, colon, interrogation, and admiration, begin with a Capital.

3. Every line in poetry muſt begin with a Capital.

4. Proper Names, as *John*, *London*; Titles and Diſtinctions, as, *King*, *Queen*, *Biſhop*, &c.; Arts and Sciences, as, *Logic*, *Arithmetic*, &c.; Trades, as *Carpenter*, *Taylor*, &c. muſt begin with Capitals.

5. The Epithets or Qualities of our Creator, as, *God*, *Lord*, *Jehovah*, *Eternal*, *Almighty*, *Holy Spirit*, or *Ghoſt*; and Qualities belonging to the Titles of Men, as, *Reverend*, *Right Reverend*, *Honourable*, *Right Honourable*, &c. begin with Capitals.

6. All national Qualities, as, *Engliſh*, *Scotch*, &c. and Poſſeſſive Names, as, *George's*, *William's*, and all words which we have particularly remarked, as, every *Why* has a *Wherefore*, begin with Capitals.

7. If any notable Saying or Paſſage of an Author be quoted in his own words, it begins with a Capital, tho' it be not immediately after a full ſtop, &c.

8. Where Capitals are uſed in whole words and ſentences, ſomething is expreſſed very great; as, I AM THAT I AM, is the name of God. They are alſo uſed in titles of books by way of ornament.

9. The Perſonal Names, and the Interjection, *O*, muſt always be written with Capitals.

10. Every Subſtantive uſed formerly to begin with a Capital; and although many of our modern writers have dropt this cuſtom, I adviſe ſuch as are employed in teaching the Engliſh to continue it; as it will at leaſt anſwer this good end, viz. make the learner more perfectly

perfectly acquainted with Subſtantives, by being under a neceſſity of diſtinguiſhing them with Capitals.

11. Any Part of Speech, where there is a force or emphaſis laid upon it, may be printed with a Capital.

Of Superſcriptions and Addreſs.

As the ſcholar may not ſometimes know how to direct to, and addreſs perſons according to their different ſtations, the following directions will inſtruct him:

To the ROYAL FAMILY.

Superſcription.	*Addreſs.*
To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.	Sir, or May it pleaſe your Majeſty.
To his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.	May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs.

The ſame to any other of them, varying only the title and ſex.

To the NOBILITY.

To his Grace A. Duke of B.	My Lord Duke. Your Grace.
To the moſt Noble A. Marquis of B.	My Lord Marquis. Your Lordſhip.
To the Right Hon. A. Earl of B.	My Lord. Your Lordſhip.
To the Right Hon. A. Lord Viſcount B.	
To the Right Hon. A. Lord B.	

The Ladies are addreſſed according to the rank of their huſbands.

All the Sons of Dukes and Marquiſſes have the Title of *Lord*, and *Right Honourable*, alſo the eldeſt Sons of Earls, by what is called the *Courteſy* of England.

All the younger Sons of Earls, the Sons of Viſcounts, and of Barons, are ſtiled *Eſquires*, and *Honourable*; as, *To the Hon. A. B. Eſq*; —— *Sir*.

All the Daughters of Dukes, Marquiſſes, and Earls are *Ladies*; all the Daughters of Viſcounts and Barons are *Honourable*; as, *To the Honourable Mrs. A. B.* —— *Madam*.

The Title of *Right Honourable* is given to all Privy Counſellors, and to the Lord Mayors of London, York, and Dublin; alſo, to the Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh.

All perſons bearing the King's Commiſſion are ſtiled *Honourable*; and every Servant to the King on the Civil and Military Liſts, alſo to any one of the Royal Family, is ſtiled *Eſquire*.

To the PARLIAMENT.

Superſcription.	*Addreſs.*
To the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.	My Lords. May it pleaſe your Lordſhips.
To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled.	Gentlemen. May it pleaſe your Honours.
To the Right Hon. A. B. Eſq; Speaker of the Hon. Houſe of Commons *.	Sir.

To the CLERGY.

To the moſt Rev. Father in God, A. Lord Archbiſhop of B.	My Lord. Your Grace.

* He is generally one of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council.

Superſcription

Superſcription.	*Addreſs.*
To the Right Rev. Father in God, the Lord Biſhop of A.	My Lord. / Your Lordſhip.
To the Rev. A. B. D. D. Dean of C. or Archdeacon, or Chancellor of D. or Prebendary, *&c.*	Rev. Doctor. / Mr. Dean. / Rev. Sir.

All Rectors, Vicars, Curates, Lecturers, and Clergymen of inferior denominations, are ſtiled *Reverend.*

The Officers of the King's Houſhold are addreſſed according to their quality or office; giving the preference to thoſe which are moſt honourable.

In ſubſcribing to Perſons relating to their offices, their ſtiles of employment muſt be mentioned.

The Commiſſioners of the Treaſury are addreſſed according to their rank, and are ſtiled *Right Honourable*; as, *To the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, of Trade and Plantations, of the Admiralty*, &c.——*Your Lordſhips.*

The Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, Exciſe, Navy, &c. are addreſſed officially with the title of *Honourable.*

In the Army, all Noblemen are ſtiled according to their rank, with the addition of their employ.

All Colonels are ſtiled *Honourable*; as, *The Honourable Colonel A. B.*

All inferior Officers have the name of their employ ſet firſt; as, *Major A. B. Captain A. B.* &c.

In the Navy, all Noblemen are ſtiled according to their quality and office; and all Admirals, without being Peers, are ſtiled *Honourable*; the other Officers as in the Army.

All Ambaſſadors have the title of *Excellency* added to their quality; as have all Plenipotentiaries and Governors abroad, and the Lords Juſtices of Ireland.

All

All Judges, if Privy Counſellors, are ſtiled *Right Honourable*, if not, *Honourable*; as,

The Right Hon. A. B. Lord Chancellor.

The Right Hon. Sir A. B. Lord Chief Juſtice.

The Hon. A. B. Eſq; Lord Chief Baron.

The Hon. A. B. Eſq; one of the Juſtices of, *&c.*

All others in the Law according to their office or rank, every Barriſter having the title of *Eſquire* given him.

All Gentlemen in Commiſſion of Peace have the title of *Eſquire* and *Worſhipful*; as have all Sheriffs and Recorders.

The Aldermen and Recorders of London are ſtiled *Right Worſhipful*; as are all Mayors of Corporations, except Lord Mayors.

5 DE60

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